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## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE PEACE TERMS.

### GREAT SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### WHAT BRITAIN DID IN THE WAR.

London, July 3.  
The Premier, in the course of his speech in the House of Commons, pointed out that Germany used her Colonies in South Africa in order to stir up sedition and rebellion against the Union, and her Colonies elsewhere as bases for preying on the commerce of adjacent Colonies. It would have been folly if we had renewed Germany's opportunities for mischief. The Tribunal in London to try the Kaiser would be an Inter-Allied one—(Renewed Cheers). The officers guilty of submarine outrages would be tried. They would get an absolutely fair trial—(Cheers). The Premier challenged anyone to point out a single act of injustice in the peace terms or anything which any perfectly impartial Court would not have adjudicated in exactly the same way.

### A JUST TREATY.

The Premier, referring to the criticism that though the individual conditions might be right, the cumulative effect was crushing, and that the Treaty, though it might be just might not be wise, emphasised that the heinousness of Germany's offence, also that Germany had suffered less than the other countries in the war. Germany's crime must be marked. The world could not take these risks again. The German people were not being punished for the crime of their Rulers; the German nation unitedly and enthusiastically approved the war. He unhesitatingly challenged anyone to point to a single clause in the Treaty which did not accord with the stern and highest demands of justice and fair play. The Premier said we were determined that the Treaty should not be a scrap of paper. The guarantees included the disarmament of Germany and the destruction of her arsenals. The British delegates unhesitatingly proposed that the reduced German Army be voluntary and of long service, thus leaving the mass of the people untrained and rendering it impossible for Germany to raise huge armies. The same applied to the Navy. He proposed to introduce a Bill dealing with Anglo-American guarantees in the event of an unprovoked attack on France—(Cheers). France had a legitimate reason for serious apprehension when Britain and America had gone home and when the gallant men of the Dominions—(Cheers)—who fought so bravely in France—the Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans and Canadians, who had won the deepest French affection—had departed and France only saw the Rhine between her and a foe who had trampled her ruthlessly and torn her flesh twice within living memory. France said: "We would like to know that you Britons and Americans, who helped to emancipate our soul, are still behind us against wanton aggression." He invited Parliament to say "Yes"—(Cheers). He did not agree that it showed lack of faith in the League of Nations. The latter would be valueless unless it had the sanction behind it, of strong nations prepared to stop aggression at a moment's notice. The document only bound us in case of wanton provocation by Germany.

### THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The other guarantees, said the Premier, was the Army of Occupation in France. They did not wish to keep the Army on the Rhine a single day longer than was absolutely necessary, and if Germany showed good-will and gave the necessary guarantees, France was quite prepared to reconsider the question of occupation at the proper moment. Britain was directly interested in the question of the cost of the Army of Occupation, because she did not wish to impose an unnecessary expense upon Germany, which would be the first charge upon the Indemnity Fund. The Government had an understanding with France that the moment Germany carried out the undertaking with regard to disarmament, the cost of the Army of Occupation should not exceed 240 million marks. An agreement on that point had been signed by President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and himself. It did not require ratification.

### THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Lastly, said the Premier, was the guarantee of the League of Nations, a great hopeful experiment which had only been rendered possible by the other conditions of peace. It was due to the world to try the experiment earnestly. The League unfortunately did not mean that we should never have war, but it would be justified if it prevented one war—(Cheers). He begged nobody to sneer at the League—(Loud cheers, especially from the Labour benches). He believed the experiment would succeed. The League would make crime difficult and unsuccessful; therefore he looked hopefully and confidently to it for great things for humanity. He opined that the immediate admission of Germany to the League would be a mistake. The date of Germany's admission depended on herself—(Cheers). If Germany created obstacles and showed that the same old spirit animated her, she would not accelerate the date, but if she really showed she had broken with the past and that the fires of war had purified her soul, and realised that the policy of the last 150 years had been a bitter mistake, then she could accelerate the date. The sooner that came about, the better it would be for Germany and the world.

### THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Referring to the German Colonies, the Premier said these would not be distributed among the conquerors but be administered by the Great Powers on behalf of humanity. The Mandatory Powers would differ according to the particular territory concerned. For example, South-West Africa, running as it did alongside the Cape, was felt to be so much a part geographically thereof that it would be quite impossible to treat it in the same way as a Colony removed two or three thousand miles from the centre of an administration. Doubtless South-West Africa would become an integral part of the Federation of South Africa. It would be colonised by South Africans. They could not have done anything else, for they could not set up Customs barriers and a different system of administration. The same applied to New Guinea, but did not apply to Togoland, the Cameroons and German East Africa. It would be found that the conditions of the mandates set up there would be the same as applied by the British Colonies all over the world. The responsibilities of the British Empire under this mandate were enormously increased. Something like 800,000 square miles had been added to the already gigantic charge on the Empire's shoulders—a charge which had been undoubtedly fulfilled in a way which had won the wonder of the whole world.

### THE LABOUR CHARTER.

Referring to the Labour Charter, the Premier said it was a matter of the most importance for the world's future industrial confidence. It was intended to secure better and more uniform labour conditions, and what was more, to be in force from 1920 onwards.

they had won a right to a corner of their own. He was glad that it was largely through the initiative of Mr. Barnes that this charter had been added to the Treaty. His hope was that this machinery would enable the establishment of some permanent means of arranging a level of labour throughout the world and not handicapping countries, so that white labour would be well treated in competition in neutral markets with countries where the conditions of labour were inferior. That was the great purpose of this great charter.

### BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT.

The Premier proceeded to emphasise that no country had a greater share in the tremendous victory of the Allies than the British Empire. He pointed out that the Empire raised 7,700,000 soldiers and sailors—(Loud Cheers)—and raised War Loans totalling £9,500,000,000. The casualties of the Empire totalled over 3,000,000, not including sailors, of whom 15,000 were killed. The Navy and the Mercantile Marine kept the sea, and without them the war would have collapsed in six months. During the last two years of the war, Britain not only bore the heaviest burden in the fighting in France, but the whole burden of attack in Turkey, which had crumbled to dust—(Cheers). Its great record showed what could be achieved by a great people united and inspired by a common cause. Let us rejoice like men who were under no delusion that our troubles were past and in that spirit which had enabled us to overcome. It will also enable us cheerfully to face the future. Let us not waste our strength prematurely in fighting each other.

### THE FUTURE TASK.

The Premier most solemnly declared that in order to prevent the country sinking under its burdens and wounds we must most effectively use the resources of Britain and the Empire. He urged the people to support the Victory Loan in order to reap the fruits of victory. Each must give such strength, goodwill and co-operation as he could. He ridiculed the idea that now that peace had come all would go right without any effort. He pointed out that output had diminished and cost of production increased. That was exactly the opposite road to the road leading to prosperity, as even the Bolsheviks in Russia had begun to discover. He concluded by appealing for co-operation and the maintenance of a spirit of patriotism, which alone could bring us to a real and glorious triumph—(Loud Cheers).

### DESERVED TRIBUTES.

The Premier, in the course of tribute rendered to the Dominions representatives, mentioned the names of Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey and General Botha—(Cheers)—who participated in some of the most difficult Commissions, notably the Territorial Commissions for adjusting the extraordinarily delicate and complex ethical, economic and strategic questions which had arisen. We owed a great deal to the ability and judgment with which they discharged their functions. He also paid a tribute to the great body of experts who had helped on innumerable Commissions and whose hard work had been the admiration of the foreign delegations. He also paid a tribute to the splendid services rendered by Lord Robert Cecil and Sir F. E. Smith in framing the League of Nations.

### DESPERATE SITUATION AT PETROGRAD.

### BOLSHEVIKS PREPARING TO RETIRE.

Helsingfors, June 28.  
Judging by recent decrees, the situation in Petrograd is desperate and the evacuation of the town is being carried out most hastily. M. Trotsky has ordered the fortress at Kronstadt to be blown up before it is surrendered, also all bridges, railway stations, castles, etc., to be destroyed when the Bolshevik forces are withdrawn.

The Finnish General Staff reports that seven Bolshevik warships on the night of June 26, violently bombarded the Staff Headquarters of the Olonetz expedition on Lake Ladoga, destroying hospitals and houses and landing troops. Fighting is proceeding.

### AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, June 29.  
Herr Noske's strike decree has been withdrawn and the railwaymen will resume on June 30. It is reported that the tramwaymen and the overhead and underground railwaymen will strike on June 30.

### A BOLSHEVIK REVERSE.

London, June 27.  
A Bolshevik official message admits that they have been compelled to abandon Kharkoff.

### TURKS ATTACK GREEKS.

Constantinople, June 24.  
A Greek Battalion which was ambushed and cut up has been forced to retire by the Turks in the region of Broussa, which is outside the limits which the Council of Four assigned to Greek occupation. The instructions from the Paris Council have now been repeated and the Porte has been officially informed that the Greek occupation is confined to Sandjak, Smyrna, Kaza and all islands.

### SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

### JOHORE OFFICIAL'S DEATH.

Singapore, July 3.  
The death has occurred at Johore of Dato Meentri Besar, President of the Council of Johore, a most distinguished and respected official.

### PEACE MESSAGE.

Singapore, July 3.  
The Government has sent a message of loyalty and affection to the Sultan of Johore, who has congratulated the General Officer Commanding of the success of the British forces. The Sultan had also the Sultan for his ever-ready military assistance.

## A JAPANESE ON THE PEACE.

### STRANGE VIEWS.

In the course of an article in the Tokyo Dr. Fukuda (a professor at the Keiojinkyo) makes some very strong observations in denunciation of the Treaty of Peace to be imposed on Germany. Dr. Fukuda has been described as pro-German and anti-British and anti-American, but he claims that he is animated simply by a sense of justice. This plea would have more weight if it were not, as pointed out with regard to a previous criticism, that he puts Japan in a special category, and again in this article speaks of Japan never attempting aggression or even pressure on a foreign country. A Japanese who can make such an assertion may be regarded as a prophet among his own countrymen, but outside that circle he can exert no influence because it is evident that he judges his own country's actions and those of other countries by an entirely different standard. However, his views are of interest because they represent a much larger body of opinion in Japan than is generally believed. Dr. Fukuda says: "There have been many instances in history where several Powers have united in persecuting another Power, but never have I come across anything that is so undisguised and thorough-going a persecution as the Peace Treaty drafted by the Allies. Were I a German, I would offer the whole country to Britain or America rather than submit to so absolutely ruinous a peace. Inasmuch as the proposed treaty does not contain itself with entirely humiliating Germany as a Power, but aims at making an international slave of the whole German nation."

"I cannot endorse the argument that Japan should hold aloof from the League of Nations because racial discrimination is not abolished. Although the abolition of racial discrimination is represented to have no connection with the question of immigration in America or Australia, it really has such a connection. From the standpoint of the United States or Australia, it is a matter of course rather than otherwise that they cannot indiscriminately tolerate the influx of Japanese and other Asiatics in the present state of their labour conditions. In this respect there is no alternative for Japan but to arrange matters in a conciliatory manner. It was well that the Teikanto issue was settled agreeably to Japan's claims, otherwise this would have been a question on which Japan must have taken a firm stand even at the cost of withdrawing from the League."

"Seeing that Japan has never attempted aggression or pressure on a foreign country, I think Japan will do well to refuse to take part in dictating so extremely cruel a set of peace terms to Germany. On this ground, we would like to withdraw from the League, but I dare not insist on the withdrawal, because in that event I am afraid that Britain and America, which have adopted so thoroughly an attitude towards Germany, may treat Japan in the same way. If I may speak out my mind without reserve, however, I do not believe that there is any reason for Japan to concur in imposing such hard terms on Germany. Nay, as for that, I do not believe that any citizen of the world can coolly consider the matter without admitting that the terms are excessively hard. Truly, I consider that it is necessary to impose various conditions in order to prevent Germany from assuming an aggressive attitude again, but the peace terms are so harsh that they are tantamount to a declaration of war against Germany."

"The spirit of international law and principles of justice and humanity demand that matters relating to war should be settled by war. If it is outrageous to human and upon a peace treaty to reduce the enemy to a state of economic isolation and starve the people, they are tantamount to a declaration of war against Germany. The proposed peace terms are so harsh that they are tantamount to a declaration of war against Germany."

## YEAR OF MIXED SPORTS.

### THE SPORTSWOMAN'S PEACE PREPARATIONS.

The reputation British women have of being sports-loving is certainly going to be lived up to this year, for, judging by the great demand for sports requirements, this is going to be a great year for all sports, which women share with their menfolk, especially tennis.

The demand for tennis racquets and balls is quite phenomenal—there is no other word for it," said the manager of the sports department at Gamage's, and because there was no production during the war our stocks are so depleted as to be reduced to a mere skeleton though we are doing our best to meet the demand, in spite of the shortage of labour. But it is really like picking up gold to get tennis racquets—we hadn't one left last Saturday!

### THE NEW DEMAND.

This demand is partly due to the fact that during the war those people, chiefly women, who kept up their tennis, made do with the implements they had, but now that they are intent on playing in real earnest, they are wanting new racquets and nets and balls. Also, a number of men are now taking up the game who did not pay much attention to sport before the war, but developed the liking for it during their life in the Army.

### DOUBLE THE PRICE.

Prices have gone up considerably owing to the increased cost of materials, and the fact that tennis racket makers are now getting 100 per cent advance on their pre-war wages. A racquet that cost £6.6d. before the war is to-day 10s. 6d. and one that used to be 27s. 6d. is now 42s. 6d. But the eager purchasers do not consider price; there is no run on cheap goods, and expensive racquets sell as easily as cheap ones.

### CROQUET AND CRICKET.

Tennis, being considered the most "social" game, seems to be the most popular, but other sports are also being taken up enthusiastically. Croquet sets are in demand, netball always finds a ready sale, chiefly by schools, and in golf and cricket requirements a brisk trade is being done. Cricket balls are almost unobtainable except in small quantities, because leather, which is largely used in their making, has been so long held up by the Government.

### WET WEATHER PING-PONG.

Ping-pong is also enjoying a steady popularity, due to the revival that began in France during the war when table tennis was found so suitable for playing in huts. It is not expected, however, that this game will again be the craze that it was sixteen years ago, though as a wet weather pastime it claims many devotees.

The prices here, as for all sports goods, average an increase of 50 per cent, and though ping-pong sets can be bought for 4s. and 5s. upwards, as before the war, the quality is inferior, and a set that now costs £6d. would have been 2s. 11d. in the old days.

Sports novelties are being made or asked for. The novel British games are all sufficient to meet the need for enjoyment.

## Today's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand today was 22/10 1/2.

### COMIC OPERA ELECTION.

A perfect example of a comic opera election was staged at Hoboken (U.S.A.) recently on the final day of the contest for three vacant seats on the local governing body.

The incidents began at 1.30 a.m. when the mayor was awakened by the ringing of his telephone and was informed that an army of 150 impersonators of voters was on its way from Newark.

The mayor, who was one of the candidates for re-election, leaped from his bed and rushed to the tube station, collecting policemen as he went. He arrived in time to see a crowd of men, mostly in uniform, get off the train. They marched in a body to Town Hall, followed by the mayor and the forces of law and order, now joined by the Public Safety Commissioner and the head of the police.

The latter two made a sudden surprise appearance in the hall and informed the invading army that they were all under arrest. The army appeared to accept the position philosophically, but apparently sent off a few surreptitious messages. There were now arrived on the scene the leaders of the local Republican Party, the mayor, Judge, and the District Attorney, accompanied by the District Attorney, the Commissioner of the Court of Common Pleas, who is a friend of the Republican leader.

"They must come to my court," said the judge, and the mayor, commissioner, politicians, police, and prisoners repaired there, and a hearing was immediately begun. The judge promptly released the invading army, which had now shrunk to ninety-nine, several having escaped.

Nothing daunted, the mayor ordered the chief of police to re-arrest them, whereupon the judge arrested the mayor. The charge was false imprisonment. Shortly after the mayor appeared before the judge, who said he might be released in his own recognisance. But this act of clemency failed to assuage the wrath of the mayor. He placed himself for a short while with the corporation counsel, and reappeared in court as indicted with a summons against the judge for conspiracy to obstruct the election law by bringing suspicious characters into the city.

Meanwhile the invading army was becoming seriously annoyed. They said they had been ordered for a day's election work, and three months of the year had been arranged for them. They said they were tired of being ordered to do nothing for three months.

Eventually they were released on parole in charge of the mayor, and they were ordered to go to their homes and stay there for three months.

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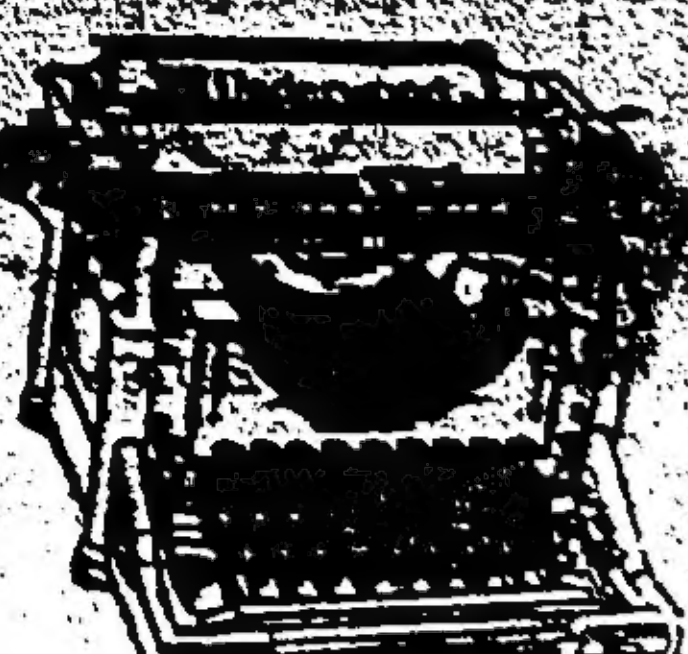
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## JAPANESE GOODS IN AUSTRALIA

### SOME MORE COMPLAINTS

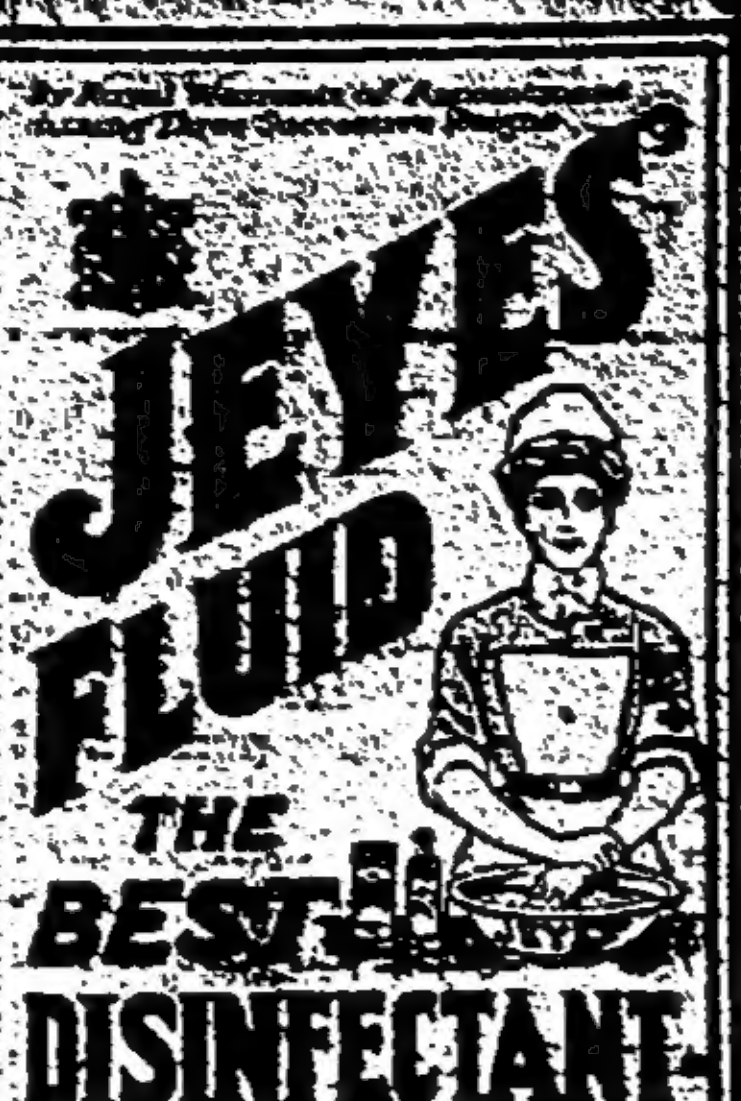
Sydney, May 2.—No apology is needed for returning to the subject of Japanese goods in the Australian market, for it is only by giving publicity to the facts that any improvement in the present unsatisfactory position is to be hoped for. There is an elaborate official system of inspection of goods of inferior quality getting out of the country, and so damaging Japan's reputation abroad. A very large concern in Melbourne recently opened up about two hundred pieces of cotton flannel imported from Japan, and two dozen pieces bore a label on which appeared the word "REJECTED" in large type. These goods were of inferior quality, and had been thrown out on examination in Japan as being unfit for export, yet they were packed and shipped with the good stuff, and without even the badge of inferiority being removed. Obviously this extraordinary incident was due to a blunder somewhere, for had the inclusion of this inferior stuff been intentional, the incriminating labels would have been removed before the goods were packed. But the fact that such a blunder is possible shows how worthless the inspection system is, for if goods examined and found not up to standard can find their way abroad among the good stuff, the time and labour expended upon examination is utterly wasted. This is not the only instance I have found in which "rejected" goods have found their way on to the Australian market, showing that there is some very crooked business going on somewhere.

### COTTON GOODS AND COTTON SAMPLES

Electric lights which fail to give a glimmer of illumination appear to be another popular line of export from Japan. The bulbs look very nice, at first glance, but when tested the results are ludicrous. The other day I saw some samples of shirting which had been rejected. The importer handling these goods had placed orders in Japan for tens of thousands of yards of textile goods, and it seemed that the greater part of the stuff sent out to him was below sample and specification—some of it so much below par that the buyers had refused to accept it as a gift. I saw rolls of shirting which were supposed to be 30 inches wide, but on having the rule run over them showed anything between 28 1/2 and 29 1/2 inches. The stuff was full of broken threads, and the colours were patchy and streaky. I learned that the shirting makers to whom this stuff had been sent had made some shirts out of it, but 80 per cent. of them had been returned by the retailers as unsaleable owing to faults of various kinds. I saw samples of cotton canvas which were an inch and a half under the width ordered, while the texture was utterly unlike the sample on which the order was based. Cotton prints supposed to be 28 inches wide measured anything down to 26 1/2 inches, and it appeared to be the general rule that where the specified width of material was in evidence, the counts were about 25 per cent. below specification. Goods specially ordered to be sent without dressing come down regularly fully loaded with starch and size, and buyers here object to pay cotton prices for this ballast. Besides which the dressing is not wanted for certain lines of manufactured goods, the dust clogging the machinery for one thing, while the customer in the retail shop prefers to buy made-up goods of soft, finely-made material, instead of the stiff and harsh material loaded with dressing which makes inferior stuff look passable until it is washed.

### FUTURE OF JAPANESE TRADE IN AUSTRALIA

Most of the Egyptian curios which used to be made in Birmingham come from Japan nowadays, and the Australian troops returning from the land of the Pharaohs tell of Japanese matches, beer, cutlery, glasses, and various other cheap lines which are being imported into Cairo and thence distributed over the surrounding deserts and deltas. But Japan's trade with Australia is not so broad as this. It is a trade in which the Japanese are not only discriminating but also are very much interested in the quality of their goods. It is a trade in which the Japanese are not only discriminating but also are very much interested in the quality of their goods. It is a trade in which the Japanese are not only discriminating but also are very much interested in the quality of their goods.



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thousands of Japanese lamp-glasses are on the market here, and three out of five will crack as soon as a lamp is lit. The other two may provisionally last a week, especially if the lamps are not used every evening. There are enough Japanese matches on the demand for eighteen months, but if Swedish and English matches can be landed here at anything like pre-war prices, the Japanese stocks already landed will last eighteen years. In short, the general attitude, both of the wholesale buyer and the consumer, is that a Japanese article is not wanted if any other make is available. This is the feeling in every large commercial centre in the Commonwealth—in Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane, and in the smaller cities in the country. It is not that the Japanese manufacturer cannot make a good article if he tries. There are firms in Australia handling Japanese lines who have little cause for complaint, but they are fortunate in having representatives on their side who look after their interests very closely, and in dealing with manufacturers who have an eye to their customers as well as to themselves. I am told on very good authority that thousands of pounds worth (on paper) of goods are being sent back to Japan as utterly unsaleable on this market. Quotations for Japanese goods by wholesalers to retailers are in some lines far below f.o.b. prices in Japan. Strawboard is being offered here at about £19 a ton which cost those who hold it £40 a few months ago. Similar sacrifices are being made in other lines, wholesale dealers being anxious to clear their stocks of Japanese goods and cut their losses, anticipating supplies from Europe and America at prices anything like pre-war quotations it is as yet difficult to say. Recent advices from Europe giving quotations on certain lines which formerly had a very large sale in Australia have been laughed at as impossible by big buyers here. Unless the next few months shows a very marked falling of prices, business with Europe and America will remain at a standstill, and Japanese goods will consequently have a chance of holding the market a little longer than would be otherwise probable. But only those manufacturers and shippers who display real interest in meeting their customers' requirements can hope to get that business, and only very straight dealing will overcome the strong prejudice which has been set up against all goods bearing the mark "Made in Japan."

### WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

Moriyama Kiyoshi, aged 25, living at Ichiki-mura, Miyazaki prefecture, was arrested on the 12th ult. by the local police on suspicion of theft. While he was being escorted to a police station he ran away. On the 13th ult. at about 4 a.m. he broke into the house of Yoshida Yukichi, of his village, and with a kitchen knife killed Yukichi's daughter and son-in-law. He is still at large. It is believed that he was jealous of the business of the girl for whom he is said to have murdered her. His arrest has caused much excitement and the thought of prison life has been a great disappointment to him.

## THE END OF WAR

### INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

Major G. H. Putnam, chairman of the American Section of the English-Speaking Union who recently made his 36th journey across the Atlantic, is now in England. He first crossed the Atlantic in 1848, and then crossed again in 1851 for the opening of the Great Exhibition of that year. Prince Albert's speech at which he regards as the precursor of the League of Nations.

Before the establishment of the English-Speaking Union as a declaration of the interdependence of the English-speaking peoples, Major Putnam was from a very early stage in the war prominently associated with the movement in the United States to bring home to the people there the necessity for their participation in the struggle. He has been actively engaged during the last few months in organising the American Section of the English-Speaking Union, in which work he has been greatly assisted by the American Rights League.

In conversation recently with regard to the relation of the English-Speaking Union to the League of Nations he said:—All of us who are working for the Union have been from the outset supporters of the League of Nations. I have myself been associated with Mr. Taft for nearly four years in the work of the League to Enforce Peace, and it was by this league that there was first put into shape the scheme of the League of Nations, so far as America was concerned. We admit that there are many difficulties in the way of maintaining a family of nations in an assured and authoritative organisation. I am reminded of the old illustration, "When an irresistible force meets an immovable body what happens?"

In this case the irresistible force is the commonsense conclusion and the righteous purpose of right-minded people throughout the world that war must be brought to a close. We recognise that if future wars should be permitted there would be in the years to come such developments of scientific appliances for destruction as would make the results of war infinitely more disastrous than those we have just known. In any future wars the bombs from aeroplanes would be destructive enough to wipe out not merely houses, but whole cities, gas waves would destroy not regiments, but armies, and submarines would bring not temporary inconvenience to certain communities, but starvation to whole nations. Mankind in the twentieth century cannot permit civilisation to be wiped out or threatened by further wars. No suggestion or scheme has been put forward other than that for the League of Nations which gives any hope of assurance against future wars. Therefore this scheme must be brought into force effectively.

The irresistible force is the united purpose of intelligent mankind; the immovable body is made up of precedent prejudices and the utterances of men who say that because a thing never has been done before it cannot now be done under different conditions and with the organised purpose of the whole group of civilised nations. In the League of Nations the English-speaking peoples must play a decisive part. In the union of the English-speaking peoples of the world, with harmony of policy and action, will in my judgment, consist not only a great factor, but also the actual corner-stone of the League of Nations. If the English-speaking peoples of the great British Commonwealth and the American Republic will hold together within the League they will themselves be strong enough to keep the League from being broken apart by issues and grievances that will undoubtedly arise among its members.

I believe that the importance of this union is fully understood in England and in the great independent States which go to make up the British Commonwealth. We are doing what we can to secure a similar understanding throughout the 48 States of the American Republic. Our population, comprising 103 million people, is made up from many sources. It is only a smaller part English in its heritage. Nearly two-thirds of our citizens come from other races, and they have come to America with prejudices, antagonisms and diverse interests and sympathies. The policy of the Republic, however, has been to bring the English-speaking peoples of the world into a common life.

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language, and with the language of the League of Nations. It is only when nations come to recognize each other as civilized States, recognizing on them as nations, that the demand for a common law and order can be made. It is only when nations come to recognize each other as civilized States, recognizing on them as nations, that the demand for a common law and order can be made. It is only when nations come to recognize each other as civilized States, recognizing on them as nations, that the demand for a common law and order can be made.







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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1919.

### BRITISH TRADE EXPANSION

There are some German commercial methods which we hope the British will never copy. There are others from which we can learn something. This latter fact is now realised by the Home Government, which has just intimated that it is willing and anxious to follow the German method of utilising the services of its nationals abroad in the securing of commercial and other information. We know now something about German business policy in foreign lands, for the war, with its consequent liquidation of enemy firms, has let us into many a secret hitherto unknown. Mr. D.K. Moss, in his little booklet on the subject, lifted the curtain a considerable height and showed the means employed by the Germans in Hongkong for securing big business connections. No-one in his sane moments suggests for a moment that we should adopt German methods, but we can afford to learn from all people, even Germans.

Now, Germans residing in foreign countries before the war were for the most part engaged in commerce, but, when war was engaged or not, it was a duty which they felt they owed their nation to watch out for trade openings and to pass on to the proper quarter what they learned. They were, of course, interested in other than business matters too, as we have learned from our sorrow. Every German was a spy, big or little. Now, there may be "other information" besides that relating to commerce which British subjects abroad can communicate to the proper organisations which we are to hold are most likely to be established abroad, and we can conceive much of it being of great value to the Empire. All the same, we do not want to convert our overseas exiles into a paid army of spies, after the German fashion. We shall concentrate on commerce, and we shall profit from the new scheme. A Committee is being established to enquire into the whole question of a better utilisation of all forms of organisation by British subjects abroad, and from this decision consequences of the greatest value should arise. Since the war, there has been a displayed in official circles an evident desire to encourage the growth of British trade; the Overseas Trade Department has already begun preparing the ground for the seed, and the Commercial Attaches in many parts of the world is a sign of the right direction.

But British commercial men in the Colonies and foreignlands must not look solely to the Imperial Government to help them. They have their part to play, and they can do much by co-operation with the Government. We have always known that the British Empire, especially in the Far East, has been a vast market for German goods, and that the German Government has been doing its utmost to secure this market for itself. The British Government has been doing its utmost to secure this market for itself. The British Government has been doing its utmost to secure this market for itself.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

#### HOUSE RENTALS.

Hongkong householders, who are suffering a heavy burden in the high prevailing rents, will have read with much gratification the news published in yesterday's *Telegraph* to the effect that the Special War Tax on rentals is no longer being collected by the Government and that the early sanction of the Legislative Council is being sought to abolish this impost. As is known, this tax is one of seven per cent. on rentals, and as the occupier has had to pay it, the presumption is that householders will henceforth have their rent reduced to an extent corresponding to the actual tax. People who have taken houses since the tax was put on have in many instances had their rent quoted to them at a certain figure plus the War Tax, whilst others have been paying an inclusive sum. But in the one instance and the other they have all in reality been paying the extra rate, and that is why all will expect, as a right, to see a reduction in rentals immediately the tax is taken off. The amount is not a great deal in many instances, but every little lightening of the burden is welcome nowadays. In point of fact, quite apart from the War Tax, rentals are abominably high, even where it is possible to get a house at all. The public has long groaned under the excessive amount to be paid for the minimum of comfort, and is wondering when relief may be expected.

#### SCARCITY OF FOODSTUFFS.

It is a well-known fact that even before the war the world's production of food was only barely sufficient to meet requirements, and with so many States crippled and extensive areas devastated, the problem has become a very acute one. The shortage of food is being felt all over the world, while in many parts there is absolute starvation. The Allies have taken upon themselves to provide relief measures for the starving population of Europe. Mr. Hoover, the American Food Controller, who was appointed to control these measures, recently submitted a report, disclosing the magnitude of the charitable task that the Allies had taken on themselves to ameliorate the condition of those in devastated areas and in countries where scarcity of foodstuffs was acute. The good work is still proceeding and will probably continue for a long time in spite of the signature of the Treaty. The needs of seventeen countries were catered for in May, which is sufficient to prove the seriousness of the European food problem. The great work is in reality a benevolent one, for 168 shiploads of food were distributed in that month, valued at \$162,875,000, partly on credit and partly on charity. That the task is colossal is disclosed by the fact that besides feeding seventeen countries, the Allies are now serving four million children who but for the Allies' sympathy would have been lost to the world. The organisation is a prodigious one and no one could have conducted it with such signal success as Mr. Hoover, whose ripe experience was most valuable. The claims on the attention of the Entente are increasing daily for not only is the value of the foodstuffs increasing but the number of men, women and children who need feeding.

#### A BIG PROBLEM.

The greatest and most urgent problem facing the world today is that of food production. The old position has become entirely reversed, for countries like Russia, Rumania, Austria-Hungary which before the war were reckoned as large producers of foodstuffs, no longer enjoy this credit. At any rate, they cannot be expected to export foodstuffs on any large scale and they will perforce have to draw largely on America and the neighbouring countries. Those countries which grew countless tons of cereals, exporting them freely as so-day a burden on the world. Intimate connection with the problem of foodstuffs is that of distribution, as the world demand for tonnage is acute. In Europe especially every form of transport is far short of what it used to be before the war. The British Government has been doing its utmost to secure this market for itself. The British Government has been doing its utmost to secure this market for itself.

### DAY BY DAY.

#### IF SILENCE IS GOLDEN, GARBOLITY MUST BE COPPER.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday, no cases of communicable disease being notified.

For having 48 tael of illicit opium, a Chinese who was arrested on the s.s. Wah On was today fined \$400 or, in default, four months' hard labour.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. Cecil Graham Perdue to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of Hongkong.

During the quarter ended June 30, 27 samples of milk were analysed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance in Hongkong. Of these five were found to be adulterated.

Kowloon Island Lot No. 1333 is to be sold by auction at the P.W.D. Offices on July 21. It has an area of 19,280 square feet, the Crown rent is \$222, and the upset price \$19,280.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. Law Yan-pak to be a Member of the Board of Examiners, vice the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe resigned, with effect from the 30th June, 1919.

The *Daily Press* today understands that it is the intention of the Government shortly to repeal the War Tax. We wonder to what extent their "understanding" depended on the news contained in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the previous evening.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Surgeon Charles Sharrman Woodwright, R.N., Senior Naval Medical Officer, to be a Member of the Medical Board, vice Deputy Surgeon General G. A. Dreaper resigned, with effect from the 1st July, 1919.

Fong Kum, a sub-manager of the Wing On Company, charged with receiving nine amber meerschaum cigarette holders stolen in the recent robbery on the Hongkong Cigar Store, was yesterday discharged, at the conclusion of the case, by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, on the ground that he had no guilty knowledge of receiving stolen property.

It is notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities to the effect that Defence Electric Light Practice will take place as under during the month of July, 1919: From Belchers and Stonecutters on the 7th, commencing at 7 p.m.; from Lyemun on the 14th, commencing at 7 p.m.; from Belchers every Wednesday evening, commencing at 9 p.m.

That CHH is not Hongkong has been realised by a Chinese who hailed from that State. He brought a revolver over, and had it taken away from him by the Police. He said that he was a farm labourer in Chili and was allowed to carry arms without the necessity of taking out a permit. It was proved to Mr. R. E. Lindsell that the revolver was found carefully concealed in a clock which the man carried. A fine of \$100, or four weeks, was inflicted on the Chinese.

Stale and used tea leaves were considered by a Chinese good enough to go into the tea pot. He collected these from a certain Chinese tea house and for the privilege he agreed to pay the owner a small sum of money. The arrangement underwent a hitch when the collector of the tea-leaves failed to keep to his agreement and was as a consequence, attacked by a foki of the tea-shop. The assailant was today charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, and was ordered to pay a \$1 fine and sign a bond of \$50.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Governor-in-Council having decided that the resumption of the property registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Island Lot No. 107, Section F is required for a public purpose and private negotiations for the purchase thereof having, in the opinion of the Officer Administering the Government failed, the said property will be resumed by the Crown on the expiration of four months, and such compensation in respect of the resumption will be determined by the Crown Lands Office.

### HONGKONG, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending July 14, 1894.)

#### THE DOLLAR.

July 9.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to day is 2s. 1d.

#### SHARKS.

July 9.—The man-eating shark is said to prefer an Asiatic to an African and a European to either. It is different, however, to the land mortgage shark. All is fish that comes to his net.

#### THE PLAGUE.

July 10.—Deaths from the plague from May 9th up to July 9th total 2,327. Up to the present time the "strained relations" existing between the Governor and the Permanent Committee are in no wise improved, the head of the Government having as yet failed to reply to the Committee's formal protest against the removal of plague patients to Lai-chi-kok, which His Excellency sanctioned a few days ago.

#### GOOD ADVICE.

July 11.—A budding apostle of philanthropy sends us the following which we print without comment:—Hongkong ladies—caged birds of beautiful plumage, but sickly looks—pale pets of the parlour, who vegetate in unhealthy atmosphere, like the potato germinating in a dark cellar, why do you not go into the open air and warm sunshine, and add lustre to your eyes, bloom to your cheeks, elasticity to your steps and vigour to your frames? Take exercise; run up the Peak on a wicker, and down again for fun; roam the public gardens, climb the fences and leap the ditches round the Race Course, wade the brooks, and, after a day of exhilarating exercise and unrestrained liberty, go home with an appetite acquired by healthy enjoyment. The beautiful and blooming young lady—rosy cheeked and bright eyed—who can darn a stocking, mend her own frock, command a regiment of pots and kettles, and be a lady when required, is a girl that young naval and military officers are in quest of for a wife. But pining, screwed-up, wasp-waisted, doll-dressed, consumption-mortgaged, music-murdering, novel-devouring daughters of fashion and idleness, are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a brood of fourteen chickens. The truth is girls want less fashionable restraint and more liberty of action; more frankness and less false modesty. Let them loosen the waiststrings and breathe pure atmosphere, and become something as good and beautiful as nature designed.

#### BERLIN BIFT AGAIN.

July 14.—Dr. Bolus:—At our hospital we are now trying a liberal course of champagne upon the patients.

Berlin Diet:—Ach Himmel! Vere can I catch der plague?

#### A SQUALL.

July 14.—A few minutes past seven this morning a terrific squall from the eastward whizzed over the usually placid surface of the Harbour, causing considerable damage to small craft generally. One of the Chinese-owned Yamatui ferry launches, was almost capsized near the Victoria Hotel wharf and lost all her awnings; while the funnel went by the board.

### DAY BY DAY.

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council for the period during which the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., acts as Attorney General.

It was a good wind that blew yesterday, for it brought to the aid of a Chinese some pieces of money lost. The typhoon was his enemy, when he was charged before Mr. G. M. Orme, at the Police Court, this morning, with stealing the money, which formed the covering of a goshed belonging to an Indian merchant. The defendant explained that the money was his, and that he had lost it, and then one of the pieces was produced.

### THANKS FOR PEACE.

#### TO-MORROW'S SERVICES.

In view of His Majesty's Proclamation, Sunday, the 5th July, will be kept as a Day of Thanksgiving.

At St. John's Cathedral there will be a Sung Eucharist at 7.50 a.m. with special intention as a Thank offering for Peace. At 11 a.m. a Solemn Te Deum will be sung and the Gloria in Excelsis. At this service seats will be reserved for the Judges, Members of Councils, Naval and Military Officers, Foreign Consuls and their ladies. Seatholders will be accommodated as far as possible in the North and South Transepts. Five minutes before 11 o'clock all seats whether previously reserved or not will be open to the public. At the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, a Special Service will be held at 9.30 a.m. officiated by His Lordship the Bishop, to which service the Foreign Roman Catholic Consuls and Officers are being invited. A short sermon will be preached. In the Service of every Roman Catholic Church there will be special prayers of thanksgiving. At the Union Church a Special Service of Thanksgiving will be held at 11 a.m.

At the Wesleyan Church, Wan-chai, a Special Peace Service will be held at 6 p.m.

Services of thanksgiving for peace will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow, in accordance with the King's proclamation of July 1st. The services at both 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. will be of a special character. The special preacher at the evening service will be Capt. Rev. E. W. L. Martin.

### THE FOURTH OF JULY.

#### THE RECEPTION AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

The informal reception held at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday, by the American community in celebration of the Fourth of July, was a most successful function and the complete informality which characterised the affair was voted by all to be an excellent innovation. A special feature of the reception was the band and orchestra of the Columbia Park Boys, which provided the music. The guests were received by the American Consul, Mr. G. E. Anderson, and among those who attended the reception were H. E. Major General Vestris, Mr. Suzuki (Japanese Consul), Chev. Elea (Italian Consul), M. Hauchecorne (French Consul), E. G. Anderson (Peruvian Consul), M. Ludin (Swedish Consul), Sir William Rees Davies, K.C. (Chief Justice), Mr. Justice Melbourne, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Rev. Fr. Robert, Rev. J. Kirk Macconachie, Commodore Gurner, Lt. Col. Chapman, Lt. Col. Crisp, Lt. Col. Major Buck, Major Wakeman, Major Cassell, Capt. Murray, Commander Briggs, Commander C. W. Beckwith, Dr. McKenny, Dr. Jordan, Dr. Aubrey, Messrs J. L. McPherson, E. F. Nightingale, J. O. Sheppard, C. H. Beavis, A. Dyer, B. J. Reid, R. E. Gunn, W. G. Humphreys, H. Humphreys, A. Nisbet, P. P. J. Woodhouse, C. E. C. D. Wilkinson, Costello, H. J. Gedge, H. E. Green, Thorpe, Daigo, Grimble, Travers, A. Gibson, W. E. L. Shenton, B. D. Mattingly, G. N. Orme, W. A. Foley, Ross Thompson, Kennedy, Yasada, T. L. Perking, E. Ralph, Hancock, G. P. Lamert, and Soares.

### BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th June, 1919, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are as follows:

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	£ 1,172,692	\$ 1,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	£ 2,277,728	\$ 1,700,000
Meuseville Bank of India, Japan and China.	£ 1,172,692	\$ 1,000,000
Total.	£ 4,623,112	\$ 3,700,000

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANEOUS.

The annual report on Trustee Savings Banks, issued as a Parliamentary Paper, recently contains an item of historical interest. It is recorded that 23 savings banks were established earlier than 1817, that 25 completed their centenaries in 1917 and 34 in 1918, and that 10 will do so in the present year. Among many other honourable traditions of the Trustee Savings Banks the following record of international interest is given in the report:—The Inspection Committee have been favoured by the Ontario and County Savings Bank with a tract from its minute book, which shows that the Rev. Thomas Woodrow, maternal grandfather of the President of the United States of America, acted as a member of the committee of management of that savings bank from December 28, 1853, until January 4, 1859. This savings bank, which used to carry on its business in the city of Carleton Place, had then 1,197 accounts with deposits amounting to \$31,343. It has now nearly £1,000,000 of funds and £3,500 deposit accounts, with an organisation and with activities embracing the whole of the county of Cumberland, and extending into the adjoining county of Westmoreland. On November 21, 1918, there were 2,222,106 depositors in connection with the Trustee Savings Banks, the amount of cash deposits being £75,059,000.

The publication in the Home papers of particulars of the sums due to the next-of-kin of deceased soldiers and to those discharged after demobilisation has, it is understood, caused a certain "liveliness" among the staff of the Effects Department of the War Office. Letters are pouring into the Imperial Institute by every post, and if the average number of communications per name of those already published is maintained until the total list of nearly 4,000 is completed, it is estimated in the Department that well over 15,000 letters will have to be dealt with before the rightful claimants are identified. The Staff have had a strenuous time settling up the estates of deceased soldiers. It would surprise many people to know the number of next-of-kin who send in claims when, as is so often the case, a soldier only makes a military will. Each of these claims—thousands of which are bogus—has to be separately investigated before a single shilling can be legally paid out, and the matter is further complicated by the differences between the English law of intestacy and those of Scotland and the Channel Islands.

The chief characteristic of the Austrian peace delegates who have been lodged in the Castle of St. Germain, some twelve miles from Paris, appears to be their geniality and desire to please. Therein they have shown themselves better tacticians than Brockdorff's band of growing misanthropists. It will make their stay in France more pleasant, even though it will have no effect on the peace terms they take back with them to Vienna. Austria is certainly the lesser criminal, but she showed a willingness to be Germany's tool and a readiness to copy the worst German methods of warfare that make it essential there should be with her, too, a sharp reckoning. Now that the "ramshackle Empire" has vanished from the map, and thereby has been established one of the conditions pre-requisite to the reign of permanent peace in Middle Europe.

Mr. Asquith, in his speech at Newcastle, made brief and discreet reference to Lord French's account of events during the early days of the war. Lord Kitchener, in going to Paris in the early autumn of 1914, did not, according to the ex-Premier, attempt to supersede the commander in the field, but was acting as the emissary of the Government, and performed a service of the greatest value to the country, with the best results. The day must come when the whole truth regarding the famous period of our history will be known, but it is not Viscount French's statements, have caused a widespread demand for the shedding of light upon the matter. It is a matter of course that the public mind should be kept informed of the progress of the war, and that the public should be able to judge for itself the merits and demerits of the various leaders of the war.



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#### HONGKONG WAR T. X. HOW IT MIGHT HAVE CONTINUED.

There has been general satisfaction felt at the announcement which we were able to make yesterday to the effect that the Government contemplates abolishing the Special War Tax almost immediately, for it is felt that there is no longer any justification for continuing the levy.

From what we can hear, however, there was at least the probability that the tax would still remain in force for some little time, not as hitherto, for the purpose of enabling sums to be sent to the Imperial Government as war contributions from this Colony, but in connection with the proposed War Memorial. The idea was not to obtain War Memorial funds by voluntary contribution, but to continue the War Tax and by this means raise the million dollars mentioned as being the possible cost of an adequate memorial. This plan, we learn, was submitted to the Government, but in view of the announced intention of the authorities to abolish the tax, we presume that it did not find favour in official quarters.

The suggestion of continuing the War Tax for the purpose of securing War Memorial funds would no doubt have been the easiest way of raising the money, and also a method by which nearly everyone would have contributed. In these senses, it would commend itself to many people, but the idea of compulsory contribution for such an object is open to criticism, and it also has the objection that it might not be equitable in the sense that many a man of moderate means is compelled to-day to occupy a house at a rental out of proportion to his earnings, whilst the more wealthy members of the community, who occupy their own houses, only pay the tax on an assessed value of their property.

#### THE RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the 24 hours ended 10 a. m. to-day was 5.99 inches. Yesterday it was 2.49, so that the total for the two days is 8.48 inches.

#### EX-KAISER WISHES TO SELL HIS YACHT.

The ex-Kaiser has advertised the sale of his yacht Meteor at 25,000 pounds sterling.

#### THE GOUSSLER.

(The gossle is a Russian musical instrument, and only six people know how to play it.)

When father plays the gossle,  
From distant parts and near  
The neighbours come in swarms and some  
Can scarce restrain the tear.  
But others like the music:  
They say it's simply grand  
When father strikes up "Kelly,"  
Or, "Let's Go down the Strand."

When father plays the gossle  
It hurts him, Poor old dad.  
His trill or shake makes father ache  
But on he goes, by gad.  
It isn't everybody  
Could stick it out like him.  
But father's lungs are leather.  
He's sound in wind and limb.

When father played the gossle  
Last week before the Czar,  
His Majesty screamed with joy and beamed  
And gave him a cigar.  
He cried out, "Good! Encoreski!"  
Would hear of no refusal.  
Bombs fill the air, He doesn't care,  
When father plays the gossle.

P.G. Wodehouse in the Globe.

#### YESTERDAY'S HEAVY GALE.

##### ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBOUR.

As a result of the heavy gale which swept the Hongkong Harbour yesterday several junks and sampans got into difficulties and a number capsized before they could be brought to shelter. The men of H.M.S. Tamar got to work and about fourteen junks, sampans and other craft were taken into the naval camber. Anticipating possible accidents to such craft, a keen lookout was kept on the Tamar and all available naval steam launches were held in readiness, and, one by one, the capsized craft were attended to and the occupants taken on board the Tamar. As a result of this, at least 30 adults and a large number of children were rescued and given shelter and medical attention and when they had sufficiently recovered, which was the case with all except one child who subsequently died, they were sent to the Chinese quarters. Great praise is due to the men of the Tamar who worked unceasingly and also gave up their beds and blankets for the benefit of the rescued. In this connection special mention must be made of the work of Leading Seaman Tai Sing who dived from the sea wall and swam out for some distance to a boat which had capsized. It was a very risky proceeding owing to the heavy wind and rough sea but the gallant seaman managed to reach the boat and diving underneath it rescued two children, repeating the action and saving a woman. The Chinese, as a whole, showed great pluck. All the rescue boats sent out were manned by Chinese and Tai Sing was always ready to take his place in any of them as they required and the highest commendation is due to him for his gallantry, for he must have been instrumental in saving quite a number of lives. Other reports of accidents came in from the Harbour Office and other points, but there was no loss of life which was due in a good measure to the work of local steam launches.

The force of the wind was not felt so much on land except at certain exposed spots, such as Pedder Street, at the corner of Queen's Road, where gusts of wind made progress very difficult at times.

The assistants of Bostock's Circus had a hard time lowering the tent, the wind having got underneath it and calling for special efforts of all available hands to haul the canvas down. This was eventually carried out and little damage was done.

A boat capsized off Blake Pier. The crew were rescued by Messrs. Bailey and Co's launch, which also assisted in righting the boat. The launch had her awning and funnel blown away by the same gust of wind.

A trading junk, of 120 piculs capacity, capsized near the eastern entrance of the Yau-mai shelter and became a total wreck. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Another junk had to throw overboard a cargo of 130 bundles of iron, valued at \$500 near the Kowloon Godown to save itself from being capsized.

Mr. P. R. Wolfe, of the Kowloon Godown, has reported that a lighter, with 500 pigs of lead on board, was sunk at the western anchorage of the Godowns.

A junk sank near H. M. S. Wivern. The crew are believed to have been saved by other boats.

A cargo boat said to belong to a Canton timber merchant, whilst lying between Nos. 2 and 3 wharves of the Kowloon Godown premises, was sunk by a squall. The crew got off, and no one was injured.

fact. He announced with regret that owing to the early departure of their boat, they were unable to give another performance, having to sail on the following day. They were to proceed to Manila and Australia. At the latter place they expected to stay for a year, after which they would return home to San Francisco to resume their school studies. He recalled the words of the President of the Polytechnic High School of San Francisco, who said that one year's travelling was worth three years in school. These travels would give them knowledge which would otherwise be acquired from books. The enjoyable entertainment was brought to a conclusion with the singing of the American and British National Anthems.

The American boys to-day left by the Tamba Maru for Manila.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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#### SHAMEE NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shamee, July 3.  
Last evening a meeting of the Peace Celebration Committee was held by the British community. Nothing is heard of the French or American doings. It has been suggested that a salvo of 21 guns be fired in the morning. A service will be held in Christ Church on the Shamee, which will be followed, it is said, by a reception at the Club, which will of course, be international. The celebrations will be on the first day of the Celebrations Days selected for Hongkong and South China.

Illuminations will take place in the evening. Some of the expenses, it is reported, will be defrayed by the Shamee Municipal Council and the different Hong Kong will in all probability be decorated.

The climatic conditions prevailing during the past week or ten days have been something appalling, and to-day the highest temperature has been reached—95 in the shade. The Chinese are very much concerned just now as the major part of the rice crop in this part is ready to be cut and should a typhoon pay us a visit, the whole countryside will be spoiled. The weather is quite the exception for the period of the year.

To-morrow there are expected to arrive eight members of Parliament from Tokyo. They will investigate the conditions existing in Canton regarding the Company for the Development and Improvement of South China. An office for this purpose has only recently been taken.

#### THE LICENSING BOARD.

##### ANOTHER ELECTION.

It is notified that an Election by the Justices of the Peace of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board for three years, will take place in the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on Monday, the 14th of July, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper's period of three years' service as a member of the Licensing Board has now expired and he has expressed his willingness to stand again for election.

Nominations must be personally handed in by the candidate or by his nominator or secondor not later than 4 o'clock on Wednesday, the 9th of July, 1919.

The only persons entitled to vote at the Election are the Justices of the Peace.

Voting will commence at 4 p.m. and continue until 5.30 p.m. when the ballot-box will be closed.

#### SUMMER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of hot weather headaches is torpid liver. To gently stimulate the liver, dispel congestion, sick headaches, or biliousness, use

PINKETTES

the dairy products which are the most pure and healthful. They promote daily fresh milk and the cream which is the most healthful. They are the most healthful and the most healthful.

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You can't get wet in the  
**Mattamac**  
Feather weight Waterproof  
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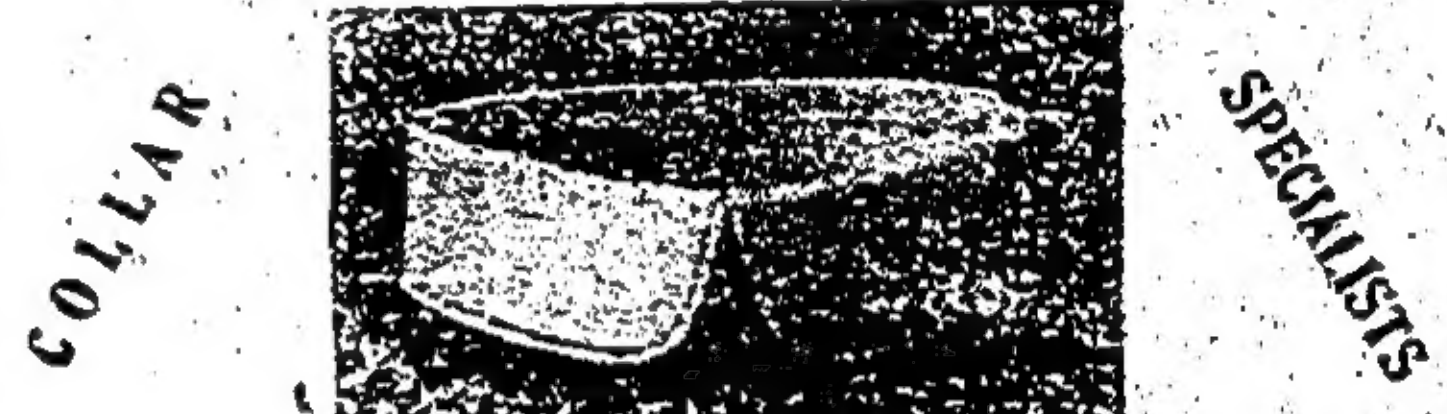
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Men's Wear Specialists.

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A low wing collar the points of which are a little more prominent. A really smart collar for Day or Evening Wear.

#### "THE TROPIC"

A double collar that looks 1½" deep, but sets low on the neck about 1½". A very dressy and comfortable collar.

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MELODY LAND
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HAWAIIAN BUTTERFLY
- A 6064 { OH FRENCHY  
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SAILINGS FOR  
LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,  
PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

S.S.	leave Hongkong	Due Marseilles	Due London
NAGOYA	21st August	23rd Sept	2nd October

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO &amp; BOMBAY.

DUNERA	9th July	due Bombay about	26th July
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FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON &amp; CALCUTTA.

JAPAN	29th July	due Calcutta	13th August
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FOR SHANGHAI &amp; KOBE.

DILWARA	14th July	For Shanghai only.	
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.  
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY announce  
the augmentation of the present double daily train service by  
a third Trans-Continental train—

## THE TRANS-CANADA LIMITED.

The new train will leave Vancouver

DAILY FOR MONTREAL

Connecting for all points in Eastern Canada and United States.

RUNNING TIME VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL  
93.15 hours.The "TRANS-CANADA LIMITED" will be devoted to  
First Class Sleeping Car passengers and will consist entirely of  
Compartment Observation and Standard Sleeping cars, Dining  
car and Baggage cars.P. D. SUTHERLAND,  
General Agent, Passenger Department.

Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
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14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco,  
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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.	
S.S. "ECUADOR"	16th July.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	13th Aug.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	10th Sept.
S.S. "WEST SEQUANA"	14th July.
S.S. "WEST CONAB"	10th Aug.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-  
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER DECKS &  
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berth only.)The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special  
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.  
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian  
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Apply to:—  
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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.  
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern,  
Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila) Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Tuesday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,  
& Port Said.

TAMBA MARU Saturday, 5th July, at Noon.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 11th July, at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday  
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroan, San  
Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU Tuesday, 15th July.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU Sunday, 13th July.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

RANGOON MARU Thursday, 3rd July, at 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA MARU Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

AKI MARU Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.

SHINGO MARU Tuesday, 15th July.

KAMO MARU Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South  
American ports via Cape, etc.)

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	From Hongkong
TERO MARU	20th July.
NIPPON MARU	7th July.
SIBERIA MARU	23rd July.
SHIMO MARU	13th Aug.
PERSIA MARU	23rd Aug.
KOREA MARU	10th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ.

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Leave Hongkong.

ARVO MARU 16th Sept.

SIVO MARU 14th July.

SIVO MARU 4th Nov.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the P&O.  
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply toT. DAIGO, Manager.  
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FOR SAN FRANCISCO Direct.

## S.S. "BINTANG"

Will be despatched as above on or about

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"NANKING" "CHINA"

15,000 tons, American Registry (10,000 tons, American Registry)

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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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For LONDON &amp; ANTWERP Steamer Sailing

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach  
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Subject to change without notice.

or to BEISS &amp; Co. Canton

General Agents

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## AUSTRALIAN FREIGHT WAR.

From the fact that the Taiyo  
Kaiun is advertising the Dairen-  
maru for the San Francisco run,  
Asahi draws the conclusion that  
the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. will put  
more boats on the Australian run.  
It names the Europe-maru No. 2  
and the Koso-maru respectively  
as likely to be scheduled. On the  
other hand there are reports that  
the Taiyo Kaiun will dispatch the  
Fukuura-maru from Singapore to-  
wards the beginning of next July  
for Australia in place of the  
Dairen-maru as there are pretty  
large cargoes on return voyages  
as already reported. Again dur-  
ing the latter part of the same  
month, it will put the Tamon-  
maru No. 12 on the same line. As a  
set-off to this activity on the part  
of the Taiyo Kaiun, the N.Y.K.  
and the O.S.K. also contemplate  
dispatching extra steamers. In  
such circumstances, with the turn  
of the month, the Australian  
freight war between these steam-  
ship companies will be expected,  
become keener and continue  
unrestrictedly.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

On the 20th ult. a meeting of  
the Board of Directors of the  
O.S.K. was held for the pur-  
pose of discussing various matters  
to be recommended to the forth-  
coming general meeting of  
shareholders. It is said in the  
Japanese papers that although  
the company has been hit by the  
peace slump, yet it has amassed  
a pretty large profit through the  
European service. As compared  
with the net profit earned  
during the previous term, the  
present profit is believed to show  
a decrease of about 30 per cent.,  
amounting for the past term to  
¥35,958,000. Judging from these  
figures, the Kobe Yusen says  
that about 40 per cent. dividend  
will be paid for the present term,  
showing a decrease of 20 per  
cent. (10 per cent. ordinary and  
50 per cent. special) as compared  
with the previous term.

## NEW B.I. BOAT.

On April 22 the twin-screw s.s.  
Nowshera (ex War Ceres), built  
by Messrs. Workman, Clark and  
Co., Ltd., Belfast, ran successful  
trials in Belfast Lough, proceed-  
ing afterwards to Glasgow. This  
vessel is a handsomely modelled  
steamer, built to the order of the  
Shipping Controller, but now  
owned by the British India Steam  
Navigation Company, Ltd. The  
length is 450-ft., and she has a  
gross tonnage of 7,920. There  
are six large cargo holds, ar-  
ranged for the carriage of general  
cargoes, and the pillaring ar-  
rangements have been designed  
to render the holds free from  
structural obstructions.

## YOKOHAMA HARBOUR.

The enlargement of Yokohama  
harbour has been decided upon,  
and plans will soon be prepared.  
According to the new scheme, the  
harbour will be divided into two  
sections, the outside and inner  
harbour. The former will com-  
prise an area of 400,000 tsubo,  
and will be protected by a break-  
water extending from Honmoku  
to the mouth of the River  
Tsurumi. The present harbour  
will be improved, and will become  
the inner harbour. The total ex-  
penditure for the work is estimat-  
ed at ¥1,750,000.

## CANADIAN SHIPBUILDING.

Steel ships to the number of 34  
are being constructed in Canada  
at present, the tonnage being  
264,000, and the cost, \$180 to  
\$215 per ton. The programme  
of building will be continued for  
two years by the Government,  
and will maintain in continuous  
employment 30,000 men in the  
shipbuilding trade and 10,000  
men in the steel industry. In  
addition, 30 wooden ships are  
being built for the French Gov-  
ernment.

## NEW DOCK AND SLIPWAYS.

Particulars of the new graving  
dock and slipways, erected at  
Heinbo by Messrs. Brossard &  
Mopin, are as follows: Extreme  
length, 433-ft.; average breadth at  
entrance, 59-ft. 5-in.; height of  
sill above bottom, 2-ft.; depth on  
sill H.W.O.S.T. 16-ft. 7-in. The  
entrance is closed by a re-inforced  
concrete caisson. The extreme  
length of the patent slips is 443-ft.;  
length on cradle 288-ft.; draft on  
keel blocks at H.W.O.S.T. 3-ft.  
8-in. forward and 4-ft. 6-in. aft.

## EXAMINATION OF ENGINEERS.

With regard to the examination  
of engineer candidates in Great  
Britain for certificates of com-  
petence, the official regulation  
which limited the time within  
which a candidate might present  
himself for examination to two  
months from the date of leaving  
employment is now withdrawn.  
If a candidate fails three times  
in any part or parts within any  
period of three months, he will be  
examined "until after a lapse of  
three months from the date of the  
last failure."

## SHIPPING.

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	6th July at d'light.
PEHOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kaichow	7th July at 9 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kaichow	8th July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Tean	8th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunaleg	10th July at noon.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'HSIN	Kuelchow	11th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	12th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Kwangse	13th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	15th July at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO  
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst ships. Electric Light and  
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between  
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsing-tao  
weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze  
and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,  
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via  
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong July 5, 1919.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas	Java	9th July		
Tjipanas	Japan	10th July	12th July	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and  
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.  
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at  
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
York Building.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having  
good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and  
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 8th July at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	SAT. 12th July at 3 p.m.
Guinnebaug	Medina	TUES. 15th July at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near  
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
YOKOHAMA & Kobe	Chaksang	Sun. 6th July at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwalsang	Tues. 8th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Wed. 8th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Kwolsang	Thurs. 10th July at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri. 11th July at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 11th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 18th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta  
via Singapore and Penang.  
According to the Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally  
calling at Shanghai.11 steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and  
Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes  
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-  
dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.  
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-  
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when  
indicated above.BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Singapore by a steamer having up-to-  
date accommodation for passengers.CARGO taken on through Bills of Lading for Katat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datan  
Tientsin LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin  
calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-  
ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports  
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

## FOR NEW YORK

## BLUE FUNNEL LINE

## S.S. "EURYADES"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK via Panama, on Thursday,  
July 9th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.



# PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.



LADY STUBBS AND CHILDREN.



His Excellency, Sir Reginald Stubbs, G.C.M.G., Governor-Designate of Hongkong, photographed as Colonial Secretary of Ceylon with his staff.



ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE INTER-SCHOOLS JUNIOR FOOTBALL TEAM.

Left to right:—Back row: C. K. Woon, M. Silva, Ip Tu. Middle row: G. Ribeiro, J. Gomes, J. Leonard. Front row: G. Osmund, K. Chow, S. Rumjahn (Capt.), H. Silva, J. Ribeiro.



ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE INTER-SCHOOL SENIOR FOOTBALL TEAM.

Left to right:—Back row: Ping Yuen, M. Silva, P. Xavier. Middle row: Shui Ying, Hon Wing, F. Rodrigues. Front row: I. Hassan, B. A. Hyder, S. A. M. Sepher (Capt.), O. Ismail, A. Rahmin.



A. Rahmin, St. Joseph's College athletic champion.



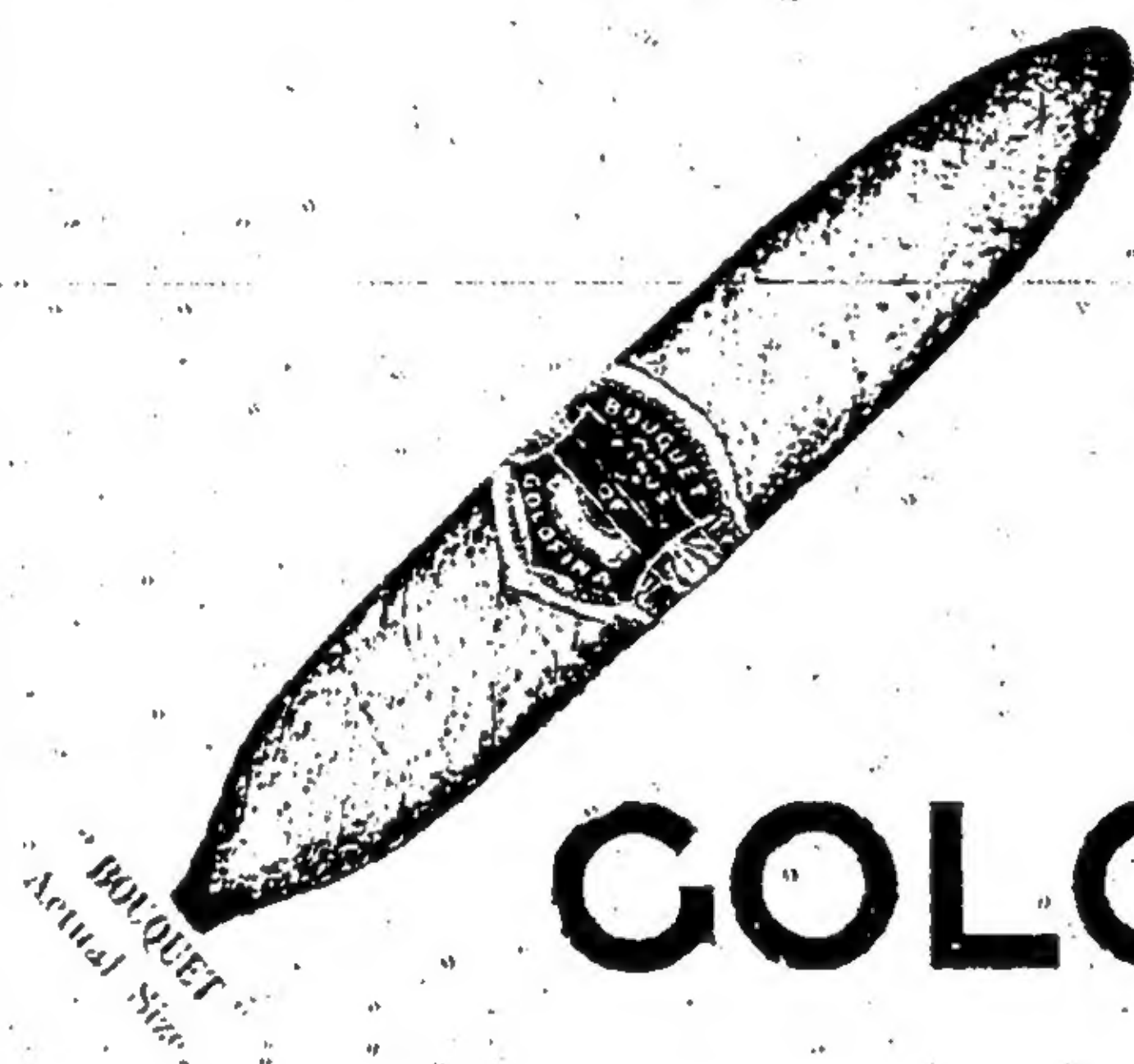


# HIGH GRADE

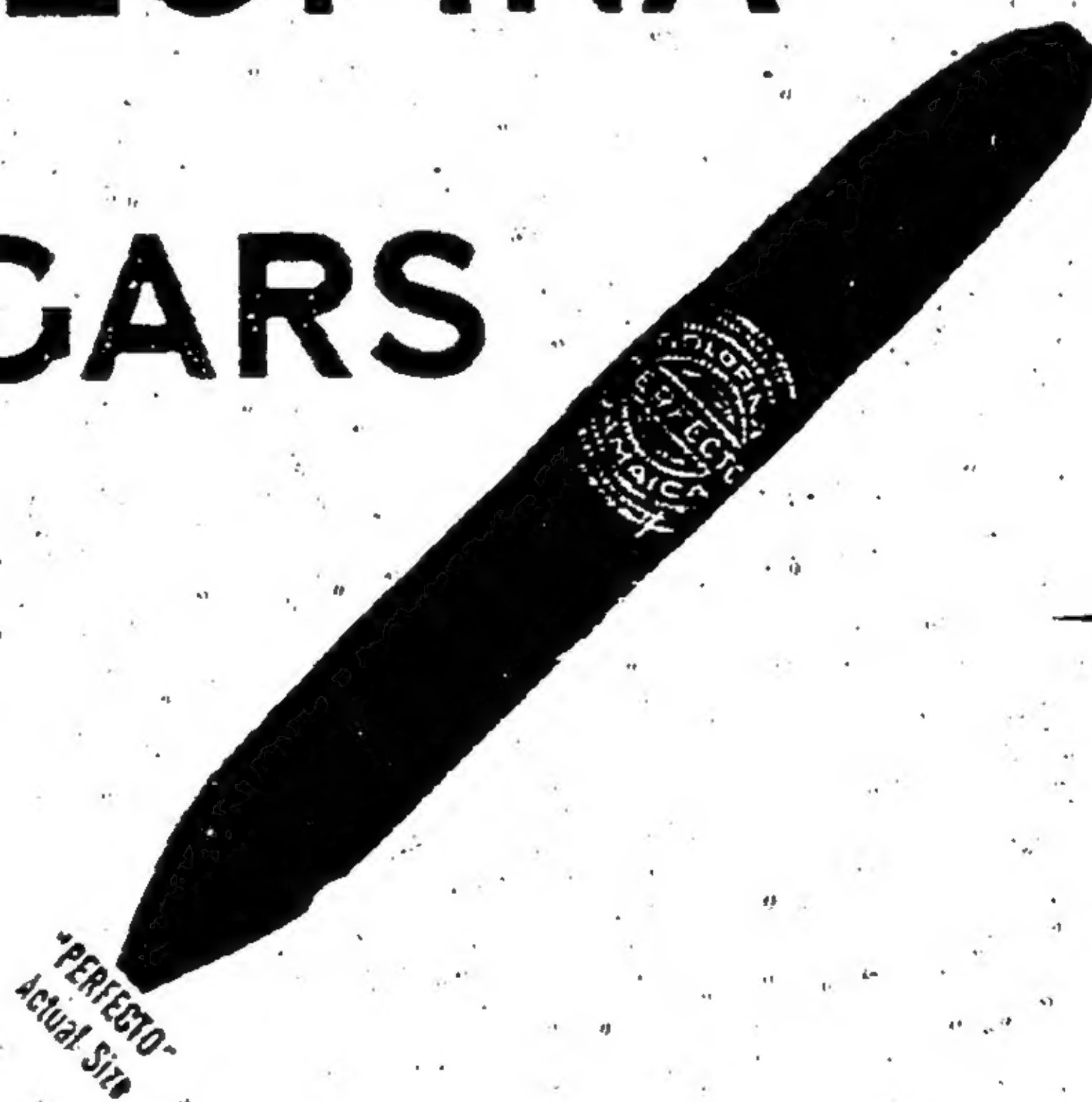
AND ALREADY THE MOST POPULAR SMOKE

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*MADE IN JAMAICA*



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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
**LONDON & ANTWERP**—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
 "AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.

**CENOA & BOMBAY**—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co's steamer.  
 "SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 13th July.

**BUENOS AIRES**—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.  
 "HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 15th July.

**BOMBAY & COLOMBO**—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.  
 "SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

**SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE**—Regular Monthly Service.  
 "SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

**SYDNEY & MELBOURNE**—Monthly service calling at AUCE-  
 LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.  
 "KOHISO MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

**VICTORIA & VANCOUVER**—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.  
 "CHICAGO MARU" ... Friday, 11th July.

**HAIPHONG**—Three times a month service.  
 "MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

**KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY**—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

**TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY**. Thursday, 17th July.  
 "SOSHU MARU" ...

**KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY**. Sunday, 6th July.  
 "AMAKUSA MARU" ...

**JAPAN PORTS**—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.  
 For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.  
 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

## Y. K. K.

## YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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NANYO MARU No. 2

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KYODO MARU No. 13

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ASOSAN MARU.

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For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR  
 FREIGHT BETWEEN

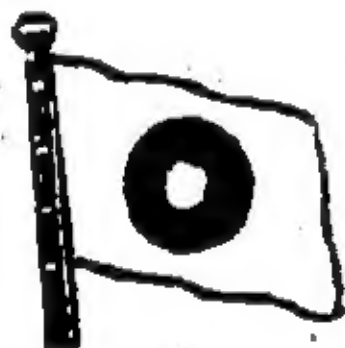
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BANGKOK

and/or

SINGAPORE.

Top Floor, King's Building.



## KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

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Telephone No. 2108.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"  
 will be despatched on or about July 8th.  
 For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 15th.  
 "ELDRIDGE" ... 15th

For PORTLAND direct.

"WEST CELINA" ... About August 15th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2477 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Manama.

## SHIPPING.

## THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER SAILING DATE

"BESSIE DOLLAR" ...

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

U.S.B. "CADARETTA" ... about 17th July.

"TANGRED" ... 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

THIRD FLOOR

TEL. 795.

792.

## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

For New York via Panama

Canal.

## S.S. GAELIC PRINCE

Will be despatched for the above port on the 20th July.

For freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

Agents.

## THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.  
 SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	2nd July.	7th July.

\* calls Saigon, omits Manila.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO M. sailed from San Francisco June 11th, as per schedule, and is due to arrive at Hongkong July 14th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 31st May, and is expected here on the 10th July.

The Admiral Line s.s. WEST MUNHAM is due to arrive here from Shanghai via Manila on or about July 5th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 14th June, and is expected here on the 20th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINGO MARU (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 14th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAIFUKU M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 24th June and is expected here on the 16th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. IYO MARU (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 27th June, and is expected here on the 6th August.

The s.s. BENLEDI from Middlesbrough & London, left Singapore for this port on the 30th June and may be expected to arrive here on or about 6th July.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Manila on 2nd July, leaves there 4th July, and is due at Hongkong on 5th July, 6 p.m.

## CONSIGNEES.

## THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"BESSIE DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver B.C. via ports on July 3, 1919. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godown until Monday July 7, when they will be examined by Company's representative at 10 o'clock Monday July 7, 1919.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by the said representative on the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

All goods remaining after July 9, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1919.

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "NIPPON MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO.

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS.

Monday 3rd June.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignee's risk. Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Sunday 6th July.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined, Tuesday, 8th July, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1919.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "BENARTY."

From MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON

and STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 14th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th July at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1919

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "KIYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO,

JAPAN PORTS.

Monday, 30th June.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignee's risk. Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Sunday, 6th July.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the company's Godown, where same will be examined on Thursday, 10th July, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

T. TAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 30th June to 6th July.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
30th June	10.15	4.15	6th July	10.15	4.15
1st July	10.15	4.15			
2nd July	10.15	4.15			
3rd July	10.15	4.15			
4th July	10.15	4.15			
5th July	10.15	4.15			

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"DEUCALION"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 30th June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the under-signed on or before the 21st July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"PROMETHEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 3rd July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the under-signed on or before the 23rd July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong 3rd July, 1919.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From LONDON, COLOMBO

and STRAITS.

"PENBROOKSHIRE"

having arrived from above

Consignees of Cargo by her hereby informed that all Goods being landed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Ltd., whence, and/or from wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th July, 1919 at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. GIBB & Douglas on the 10th July at 10 a.m. Claims against steamer must be presented to the under-signed on or before the 20th day of arrival of steamer, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case.

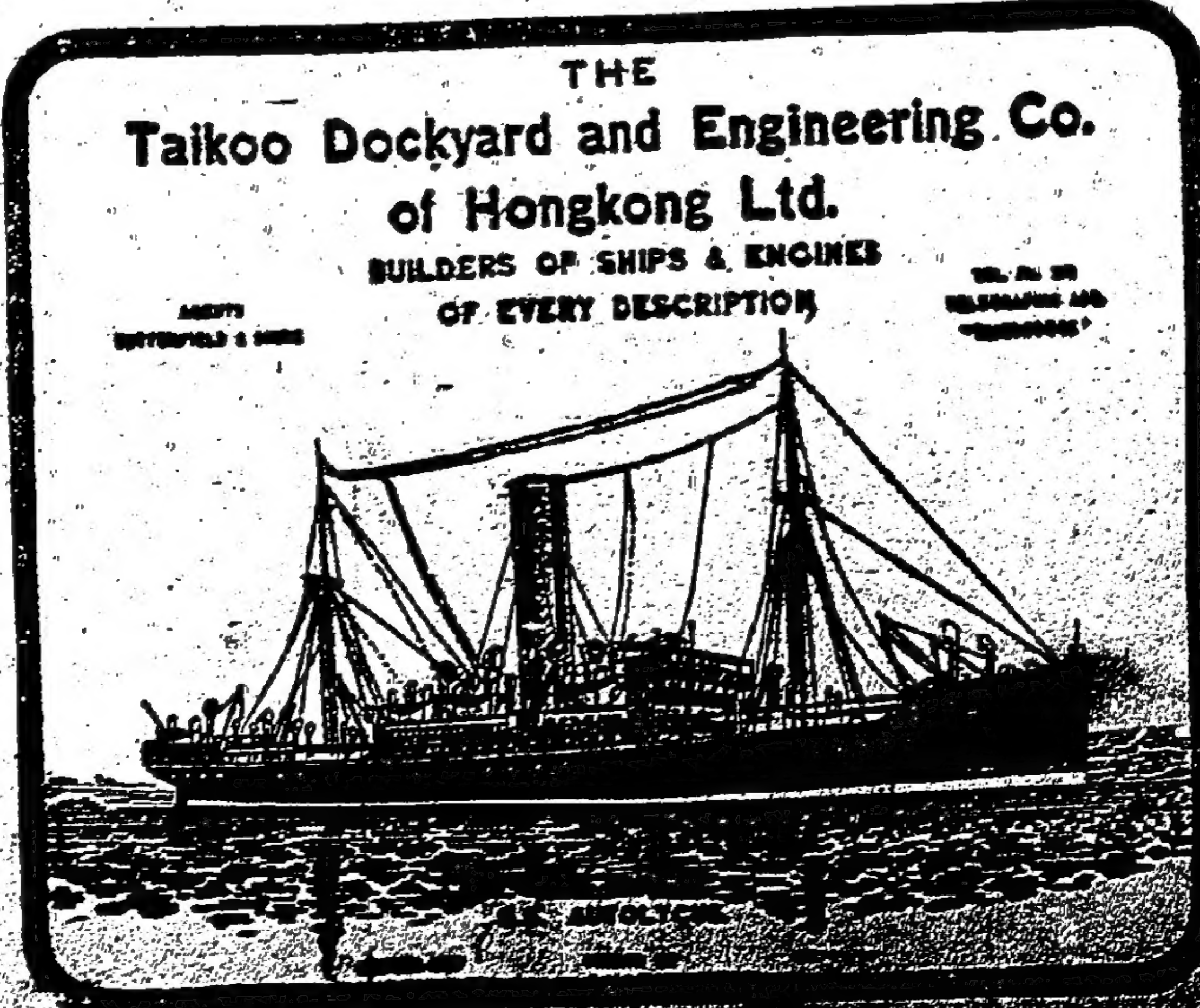
Bills of Lading will be signed by

J. J. GORMAN

General Agent.

5th Floor, Hotel Manama.

Telephone 2477 & 2478









## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE KAISER'S TRIAL.

Berlin, June 23.

It is announced that Bethmann-Hollweg, after retraining, at the Government's express wish, from the same step on May 30th, addressed on June 23rd, a communication to M. Clemenceau requesting the Allies to allow him to stand his trial instead of the ex-Kaiser, placing himself at their disposal. Bethmann-Hollweg says he bears for his period of office the sole responsibility under the German constitution for the Kaiser's political acts. Therefore he claims that the reckoning which the Allies desire and demand for alleged acts against international morality and the sanctity of treaties shall solely be demanded of him. He hopes the Allies, respecting the legal position fixed by public constitutional law, will yield to his urgent request.

Berlin, June 23.

The "Tageblatt" points out that Bethmann-Hollweg was certainly responsible for the political acts of the Kaiser up to mobilisation, but his responsibility does not extend to decrees issued by the Kaiser as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, therefore it is sceptical as regards the success of Hollweg's step.

Amsterdam, June 23.

It is reported from Paris that the Allies will not ask Holland to extradite the ex-Kaiser, but merely ask her in the name of the League of Nations to inform the ex-Kaiser that he must appear before an International Court or leave the country. It is expected that Holland, as a member of the League of Nations, will not refuse. A high French authority on international law in an interview stated that the proceedings against the ex-Kaiser would be carried on on moral grounds. Therefore the sentence of the Court would be exclusively of a moral character. There could be no question of a sentence of death or imprisonment. Probably only the crimes of the ex-Kaiser against international morality in starting the war and violating Belgian neutrality will be severely condemned. The Hohenzollerns will be declared forever deposed and it will be made impossible for the ex-Kaiser to do further harm by allotting him a residence which he will be forbidden to leave.

London, July 2.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that the tribunal to try the Kaiser would sit in London.

## PRESIDENT WILSON LEAVES FRANCE.

Paris, June 29.

President Wilson left this evening and embarks at Brest to-morrow morning.

Brest, June 29.

President Wilson has sailed for New York.

## GERMANY'S ALLIES.

Paris, June 29.

M. Clemenceau, in a letter of thanks to the Turkish delegation on behalf of the Allies, says the statements received will continue to receive careful consideration. They touch other interests besides those of Turkey and raise international questions whose immediate decision is unfortunately impossible. The Council are anxious to proceed rapidly with the final settlement of peace. They fully realise the inconvenience of prolonging the present period of uncertainty, but an exhaustive survey of the situation has convinced them that some delay is inevitable. They feel therefore that nothing will be gained by a longer stay in Paris at present of the Turkish delegation. When the period arrives for an interchange of ideas they will communicate with the Turkish Government as to the best method whereby this result may be conveniently accomplished.

The Council of Four has completed the economic conditions to be imposed upon Austria. The Council of Four will probably remain merged into a Supreme Inter-Allied Council upon which the Great Powers will each be represented by two delegates.

## IN GERMANY.

Berlin, June 29.

A meeting of railwaymen decided to continue the strike despite the recommendation of the unions to resume in consequence of the Government's promise to reduce fuel prices.

General von Below, commanding in West Prussia, has been relieved of his command.

## THE AFGHAN ARMISTICE.

Simla, June 29.

A letter from the Amir to the Viceroy dated June 19 was received to-day asking for the withdrawal of British troops from Afghanistan in order to facilitate negotiations. The letter crossed the communication of the Viceroy dated June 27 emphasising that British troops would remain in their present posts in Afghanistan and any modification of the armistice terms was impossible.

## THE GRAND PRIX.

Paris, June 29.

The Grand Prix resulted: Gallopierlight, 1; Mastergood, 2; Insensible, 3. Seven ran. Won by three quarters of a length, a neck separating second and third. Time 3 mins. 20 secs.

## VICTORY LOAN.

London, June 29.

The three days' Victory Loan Campaign in Trafalgar Square resulted in subscriptions of 39½ millions sterling.

## NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET.

Lisbon, June 28.

A new Cabinet has been formed with Senhor S. Car-dozo as Premier. Senhor Baretto Foreign Minister, and Senhor Casper, Minister for the Colonies.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 28.

Messrs. Montagu and Co.'s report states that the market is not so robust. The fall in price was due to the abatement of the China demand. Shanghai exchange is at 5/3½.

London, June 27.

Silver opened at 103½ and closed at 103½. American selling orders. Market steady.

## Put New Life In Your Engine

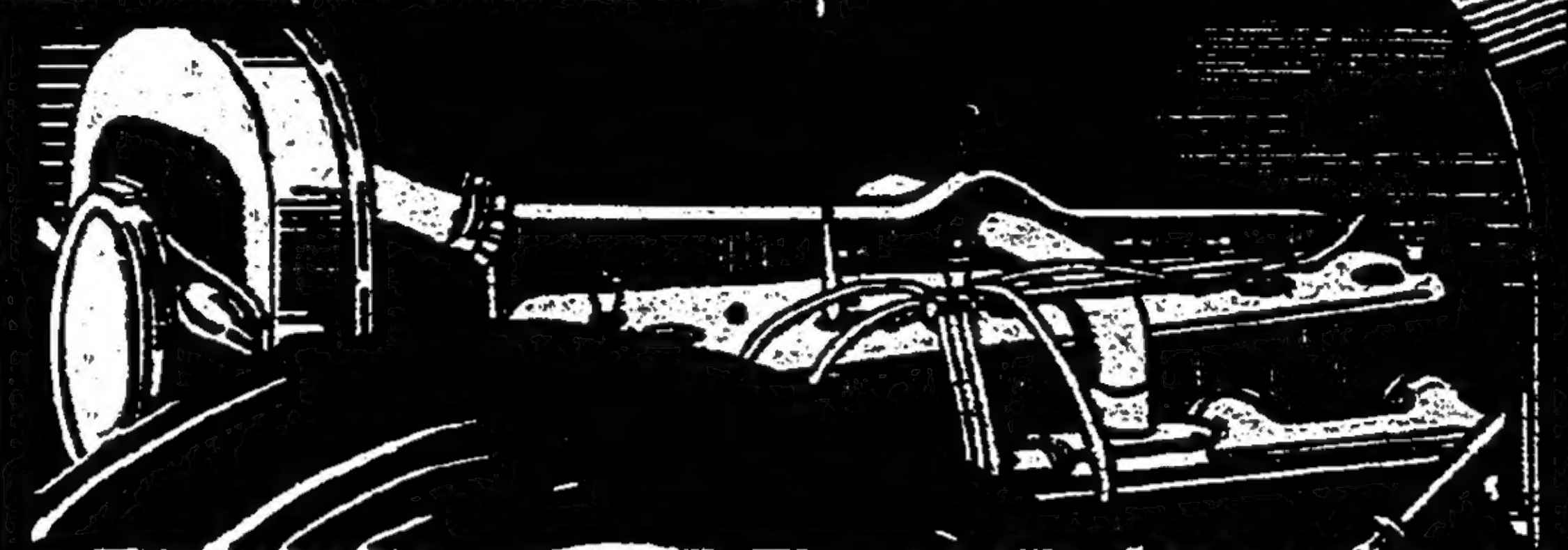
A Dose of Johnson's Carbon Remover will increase the power of your car—improve acceleration—stop that knocking sound—quiet your motor—save your batteries—and reduce your gasoline consumption 12% to 25%.

## JOHNSON'S CARBON REMOVER

is a harmless liquid to be poured into the cylinders. It softens the carbon and releases it from the metal. It then burns, powders, and is blown out through the exhaust. Five minutes' time and no labor required. You will save from \$3.00 to \$5.00 over any other method—without laying up your car and with very much better results.

## Use It Every 1,000 Miles

If you will use Johnson's Carbon Remover at regular intervals giving carbon no chance to accumulate you will automatically eliminate most valve trouble and your engine will always be clean and at its highest efficiency.



## THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

2 Queen's Buildings  
SOLE AGENTS.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.

3rd Sunday after Trinity, 6th July, 1919. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Hymns: 144, 298, 197, 231, 512. Service: Merbecke. Nunc Dimittis: Jones Peregrinus. Matins (11 a.m.) Processional: Hymn 165. Responses: Festal. Psalms: 95 (Old Melody), 19th morning, 98 (Russell), 19th evening, 148 (Battishill), 30th evening, 150 (Humphreys), 31st evening. Gloria in Excelsis: Merbecke. Benedictus: Garrett. Anthem: "Sing, O Heavens"—Sullivan. Hymns: 166, 298, Te Deum: Stanford in B flat. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 95, verses 1 & 3 in unison, verses 6 & 7 men & boys alternately. Psalm 98, verses 1, 2 & G.P. in unison, verses 4 & 6 boys, verse 7 men. Psalm 148, verses 1, 2, 5 & 12 in unison, verses 8, 9 & 10 men & boys alternately. Psalm 150, verses 1 & 6 in unison, verses 3 & 4 men & boys alternately. Benedictus verses 7 & 8 in unison. Hymn 165, verses 1 & 6 in unison, verses 5 Disant. Hymn 168, verses 1, 3 & 5 in unison. Hymn 298, verses 1 & 4 in unison. God Save the King verses 1 & 3 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon). Evening (6 p.m.) Processional: Hymn 165. Responses: Festal. Psalms: 95, 98, 148 & 150. Gloria: Excelsis, Merbecke. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 166, 248, Te Deum: Oakeley in F. Voluntary: "Imperial March"—Elgar.

## ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOW-LOON.

6th July, 1919.—3rd Sunday after Trinity. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Feriat. Venite: Alcock. Psalm: of the 6th Morning.—XXXI. Hayes, Hayes, Hayes. XXXI. Matthews. Te Deum: Lawes. Cooks and Hopkins Benedictus: Troutbeck. Hymns: 5 (Tune 14), 280, 80 (A & M 223), 299, 579. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Feriat. Psalm: of the 6th Evening.—XXXII. Tude. XXXIII. Tallis. Magnificat: Barnby (XIII 23rd Evening). Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 556, 276, 360, 33 (A & M 477), 19. Vesper Hymn.

## THE GOSPEL HALL, (No. 10 and 22 Fadder Street).

Weekly Services.—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 2 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

## UNION CHURCH KENNEDY ROAD.

Sunday Services July 6th. Morning 11 a.m. Special Service of Thanksgiving in accordance with the Royal behest. Hymns: "Our God our Help." "For all the Saints." "Onward Christian Soldiers." Psalm: "Now Israel May Say." Old 124th Anthem: "Thine O Lord is the Greatness." National Anthem. Evening 6 p.m. Hymns: 294, 108, 439, 371. Preacher at both Services: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

## ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.

Sunday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

## PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL GLENELLY.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

## WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH WANCHAI.

Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

## SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME ARSENAL STREET.

Sunday Evening. Gospel Services 8 p.m.

## ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN ROAD.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

## FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST.—MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

## DEATH OF JAPANESE GENERAL.

The death is announced of Lieut.-General Haraguchi on the retired list, the event taking place at his residence at Sanai-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo, on the 18th ult. at the age of 73. He had for some years been suffering from a kidney disease, to which he finally succumbed. In the Russo-Japanese War, he occupied Saghalien (Karafuto) in command of the 13th Division. The funeral service will be held at the Aoyama Cemetery in accordance with Buddhist rites.

## PREPARING FOR TYPHUS.

Presiding at the inaugural meeting of the Russian Red Cross Fund, Sir Arthur Stanley said, according to present evidence, a vast epidemic of typhus and other diseases was likely to break out in the East of Europe during the autumn. There was no doubt after past experience of typhus and other diseases that the Russian Red Cross Fund was a most timely and valuable contribution to the relief of the suffering.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Woofoshians, from Shanghai. Admiral Rogers Gunboat General Alava, from Peking. Liang Wang Chungwa Co. from Shanghai.

Everett, from Kobe. Kanuro Memori, a.s. Yokohama Maru, from Osaka. Mullie, Hongkong Hotel, from Nara.

Yabazang, from Hankow. Tamkwonkai, from Shanghai. Suignan, 26 Yeosowkankai, from Amoy.

Leehonghin, from Amoy. Continental Trading, Queens Road, from Kobe. Cheung, from Shanghai. Module, from Kobe.

T. KRING, Act. Superintendent. Hongkong July 4, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Bertrand Messageries, from Havre. Estrabo, from Manila.

K. Baxter, Hongkong Hotel, from Vancouver. Mallien, Hongkong Hotel, from Haiphong.

Pirie, Shipping Office, from Singapore. Practician, from Singapore.

Samuel Samuel & Co., from London. W. F. Alder, Carlton Hotel, from Manila.

J. K. GIBSON, Superintendent. Hongkong, July 3, 1919.

## WAGES DOUBLED.

Taking all industries together, it is evident (says the "Labour Gazette") that rates of wages for manual workers generally have been more than doubled since the whole during the war. The "material" available is sufficiently complete to enable an exact calculation on the subject to be made. The average rate of wages for manual workers in 1914 was 10s. 6d. per week. In 1918 it was 21s. 6d. per week. In 1919 it was 21s. 6d. per week. The average rate of wages for manual workers in 1914 was 10s. 6d. per week. In 1918 it was 21s. 6d. per week. In 1919 it was 21s. 6d. per week.

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE PEACE TERMS.

Versailles, June 28.

Mueller, Bell and fifty German missioners left this evening for Germany. Forty secretaries remain at Versailles for the present. The following diplomatic documents were signed this afternoon: The Peace Treaty was signed by all the plenipotentiaries, including five Germans. The Convention concerning the left bank of the Rhine was signed by representatives of France, United States, Britain and Belgium. The decree for the recognition of Poland was signed by the representatives of the five great Powers and Poland.

An Allied note has been handed to the German delegation dealing with the ratification of the Peace Treaty by Germany, which is closely connected with the length of time that the blockade will be maintained.

Berlin, June 28.

Von Haniel yesterday sent two notes to M. Clemenceau. The first declares that the German Government concludes from the Allied note of June 21 that the Allied and Associated Governments regard the promises embodied in the memorandum of June 18th, which are not expressly included in the Peace Treaty as equally binding and does not object to part of such promises being laid down in a final protocol to avoid misunderstandings. The second note says the German Government recognises it is unable to refuse to sign the Rhineland agreement. Nevertheless it considers it necessary that mandatory of both parties meet to supplement and correct the stipulations thereof.

Paris, June 29.

M. Clemenceau has sent a letter to the German delegation pointing out that according to the armistice the blockade is in force until peace is ratified, therefore the Allies are ready to raise the blockade immediately they are officially advised of the regular and complete ratification of the Treaty by the German Republic.

The new Italian Delegation has arrived.

A note from the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference was handed to the Germans and their Allies informing them that the blockade will be automatically lifted as soon as the Treaty is ratified.

M. Clemenceau to-morrow will lay the Peace Treaty before the French Parliament for ratification, making a brief statement in the Chamber of Deputies on the principal political and military features. A keen debate is expected.

Washington, June 29.

President Wilson, immediately after the signature of the Treaty, sent a message to the American people urging acceptance of the Treaty and League of Nations Covenant.

New York, June 28.

News of the signing of the Treaty was greeted by the booming of guns, ringing of church bells and hooting of sirens, but generally the celebration was not equal to the spontaneous outburst on the occasion of the armistice.

Paris, June 28.

The signing of Peace was celebrated joyfully. In the evening there were many torchlight processions which included soldiers and Allied bands headed by flags. Dense crowds on the boulevards cheered Allied soldiers perched on the roofs of motor cars singing the National Anthems. German guns were drawn by urdians. All public buildings and many houses were illuminated with multicoloured electric lights. The festivities culminated in the singing of the Marseillaise and Allied Anthems in all theatres.

Paris, June 29.

Paris on Saturday night gave itself completely to rejoicing over the consecration of the victory of right over might. Torchlight processions took place and dances were organised everywhere in the streets.

Brussels, June 29.

The city was absolutely quiet yesterday. There was no official peace demonstration and only a few Belgian and Allied flags were visible.

Copenhagen, June 29.

The news of the signing caused little stir.

London, June 29.

The over-night Peace Celebrations in London continued almost till dawn. Bonfires in many open spaces were kept blazing all night. Thanksgiving Services were held in all the Churches this morning, with crowded congregations.

Brussels, June 29.

A National Thanksgiving Service was celebrated this morning by Cardinal Mercier in the presence of their Majesties, Ministers, Diplomats and large and enthusiastic crowds.

Paris, June 29.

The refusal of the Chinese to sign the Treaty was officially communicated to Reuters. In the confusion surrounding the signing proceedings at Versailles the fact escaped general notice. In the course of a statement explaining the reasons, the Chinese delegation recalls "the feeling of injustice over the settlement of the Shantung question made by the Conference" and that the Chinese forwarded on May 4th, a protest to the Council of Premiers. It proceeds to describe how the decision of the Conference to transfer to Japan the German rights in Shantung evoked a national protest. Therefore in view of the united opposition of public opinion the Chinese Government is compelled to decline to accept the clauses in question.

Paris, June 29.

The Chinese delegates have not signed the Treaty. The Chinese delegation is absolutely refusing to sign the Treaty and did not send a single representative to Versailles. The action of the Chinese came as a surprise.

Copenhagen, June 29.

The Berlin Government has suppressed the "Deutsch Zeitung" for an excited article speaking of the German people's future revenge for the disgrace of 1918.

Berlin, June 29.

The Conservative press appeared with black borders as a mark of mourning at the signing of the Treaty. The following are typical headlines: The "Kreuz Zeitung": "Germany's fate sealed." The "Bunschaun": "Signature of Peace and Annihilation." The "Tages Zeitung": "The End." Most pessimistic comment follows the headlines but the "Bunschaun" significantly declares: "We need a despot to compel the nation to work. If we are unable to establish him our enemies will send him."

London, June 29.

General Smuts has issued a statement that he signed the Peace Treaty not because it is a satisfactory document, but because it was imperatively necessary to close the war and the world needs peace above all; and nothing could be more fatal than the continuance of the state of suspense between war and peace. The six months since the armistice have perhaps been as unsettling, unsettling and ruinous to Europe as the previous quadrennium was. He regards the Treaty as the closing chapter of the war and a quietude. He feels that in the Treaty we have not achieved the real peace for which our peoples were looking. He believes the real work of making peace will only begin after the Treaty is signed. The Treaty is simply a liquidation of the war situation.

The promise of the new life and the victory of great human idealism and sentiment of their aspirations towards the new world order and a fairer and better world were the main motives of the Treaty and will not be within the grasp of the German people.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## FRANCE'S FUTURE SECURITY.

Paris, June 28.

Before leaving Paris President Wilson signed a Treaty of Alliance with the United States whereby America guarantees to aid France in case of unprovoked attack. The same text was signed by Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of Great Britain. President Wilson made the following statement: "I leave France with my belief in her future confirmed."

## THE FRENCH STRIKES.

Paris, June 29.

The metal-workers' strike has ended upon the employers' terms.

which the statesmen of the Conference found too hard.

General Smuts urges territorial settlements and guarantees, and foreshadows that the punishments and stipulated indemnities will need revision, modification or expungement. A real peace of the people ought to amend the peace of the statesmen.

General Smuts asserts that two achievements of far-reaching world importance are definitely recorded in the Treaty, namely the destruction of Prussian militarism and the institution of the League of Nations. He is confident the latter will yet prove a way of escape for Europe from the ruin created by war. General Smuts regrets that abolition of militarism in the Treaty is confined to the enemy peoples. These should join the League at the earliest possible moment and collaborate with the Allies in practising the great lesson of the war, that the true path of national progress lies in common service for the great human causes.

Besides resulting in the enemy's utter defeat the war caused the collapse of the whole political and economic fabric of Central and Eastern Europe. Unless the victors can effectively help the defeated and broken peoples a large part of Europe will be threatened with exhaustion and decay. Russia has already walked into the night and the risk that the rest may follow is very grave indeed. The effects of this disaster will not be confined to Central Europe, for civilisation is one body and we are all members of one another. He specially appeals to the peoples of the United States and British Empire who have been exceptionally blessed with the good things of life to exert themselves to the uttermost to the saving of the wreckage of life and industry on the continent. All this is possible of accomplishment, on two conditions, firstly Germany must convince our peoples of their good faith and complete sincerity through a real honest effort to fulfil the Treaty obligations to the furthest possible. They will find Britishers disposed to meet them halfway in their unexampled difficulties and perplexities, but any resort to subterfuges or underhand means to defeat or evade the Peace Treaty will only revive old suspicions, arouse anger and prove fatal to good understandings; secondly the Allies must remember that God gave them an overwhelming and undreamt of victory for the attainment of the great human ideals for which the heroes gave their lives and which are the real victors in this war—ideals.

London, June 29.

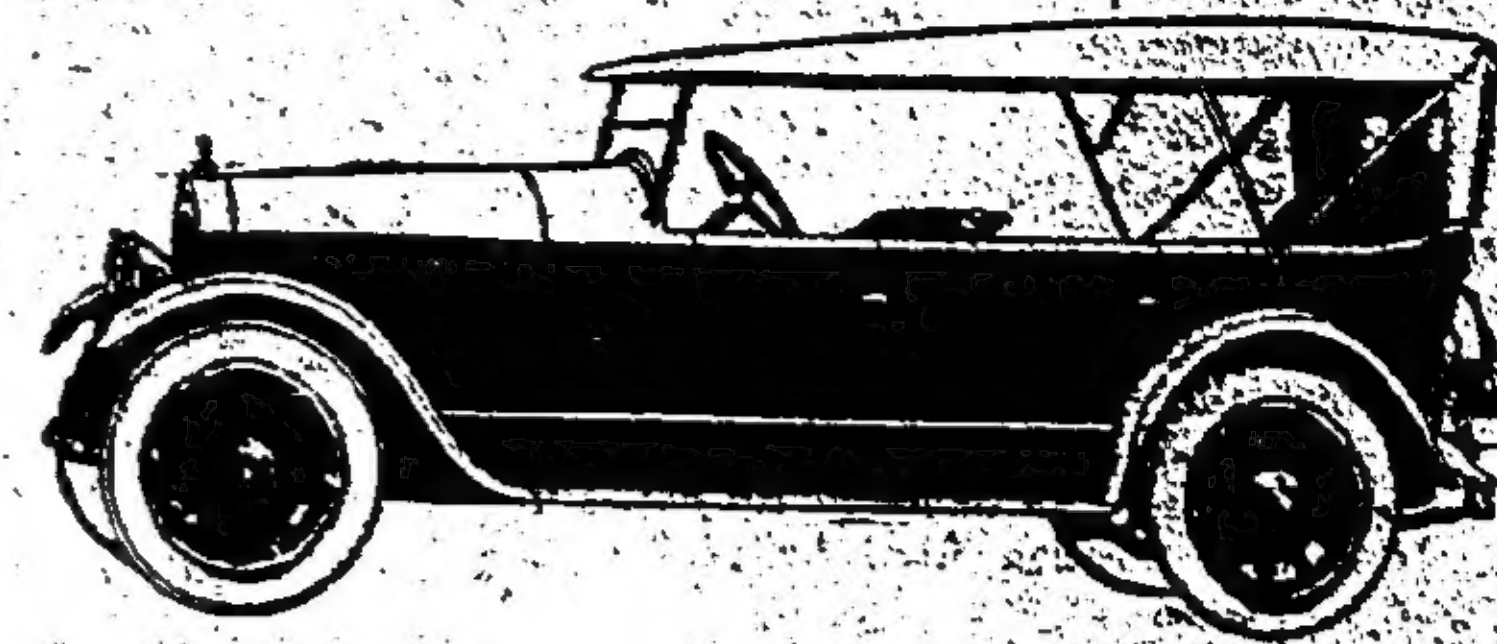
Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Lord Milner, Hon. E. S. Montagu, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Hughes, General Botha, General Smuts and others has arrived in London and was received at Victoria Station by the King, Prince of Wales, members of the Cabinet and others. As the train steamed in the King with Mrs. Lloyd George on his arm, left the Royal waiting room to meet the arrivals. Subsequently the King and Prince of Wales drove with the delegation members to Buckingham Palace. They were given a stupendous oration by a great concourse of people. The party remained at the Palace twenty minutes, then drove to Downing Street where a vast cheering multitude insisted on the Premier's speaking. The Premier said: "Yesterday at Versailles a just peace was concluded by the labours and sacrifices of men of all classes and all races of this great Empire. (Cheers.) A peace charged with hope has been won for the world. We all helped to do it and it is because everybody helped that it has been won. I sincerely trust the united spirit of concord and co-operation which won this great Peace will continue until we have established on a firm foundation a new world which has been won by the sacrifices of millions of valiant men. The hideous slaughter of brave men has come to an end in a righteous Peace. Let us thank God for that. (Cheers.) Let us rejoice in this great victory, not in a spirit of boastfulness, which was the downfall of Germany, but in a spirit of reverence, which is worthy of the noble sacrifices which have been made." (Cheers.)

Paris, June 29.

M. Poincare, replying to a telegram of congratulations from King George on the occasion of the signature of Peace, says: France receives with gratitude the good wishes of Britain and expresses her thanks and congratulations to His Majesty, to the British people and the Dominions and Colonies of the Empire. She will never forget the marvellous effort put forth during more than four years by your valiant forces on land and sea. She is proud to have shared with them the glory of fighting for our common ideal, justice, and by their side to have gained a victory which is not only that of our two countries but that of eternal Right and Liberty. She rejoices also at Peace which, succeeding so long a comradeship in arms, will allow our nations, delivered from the horrors of war, to collaborate with confident intimacy in the progress of humanity. Your Majesty knows I am, as is France, profoundly convinced of the necessity of a permanent agreement between Britain and France. The closer our union is henceforward the more surely will be guaranteed the maintenance of peace, the resumption of productive activities and future civilisation."

London, July 3.

There was a crowded House, the Prince of Wales being in the Peers' gallery, when Mr. Lloyd George rose to speak on the Peace Treaty. The Premier, who was enthusiastically welcomed, said he had to lay on the table two Bills to enforce the most momentous document to which the British Empire had ever affixed its seal. One was to give effect to the provisions of the Treaty and the other was to obtain sanction to the Anglo-French Convention. He paid a tribute to the services of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Barnes and the Overseas representatives. The terms were in many respects terrible, but so were the deeds and the consequences thereof inflicted on the world. The latter would have been more terrible had Germany succeeded. The terms were stern but just. After describing Germany's great downfall the Premier emphasised amid cheers, the justice of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig Holstein and Posen and also the justice of the reparations terms which he declared that if the whole cost of the war had been thrown on Germany it would have accorded with every principle of civilised justice. He then emphasised the justice of the disarmament of Germany and the restoration of her colonies, which he emphasised that there was most overwhelming evidence that Germany herself illustrated the nature and the magnitude of those colonies in case of their restoration to the peoples to whom they had been taken. He then emphasised the justice of the restoration of the colonies to the peoples to whom they had been taken.



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## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## NEW SPINNING MILLS.

Specifications for at least twenty cotton spinning mills are expected to be placed for the Yangtze Valley within the next six months. As British manufacturers are not yet in a position to quote, it is expected that most of the business will go to the United States.

## SUGAR.

The Japanese sugar market is still rising. On the morning of the 18th ult. the prices of centrifugals and refined sugar easily exceeded Yen 25 and Yen 37 respectively. The final quotations stood at Yen 25.10 and Yen 38.20 for centrifugals and refined sugar, showing an increase of ten 40 to ten 50 respectively. All this is attributed to the withholding of stocks on the part of the Sugar Trust in Java and to the extremity of the world-wide demand for sugar. In such circumstances, the rise in the market is likely to continue. The Java prices are, of course, inevitably raised by the policy adopted in the island of sacrificing sugar land to extend the cultivation of rice. Whether the policy was the most profitable that might have been conceived remains to be seen, but with the present shortage of rice it was certainly smart, if it came at all, on the side.

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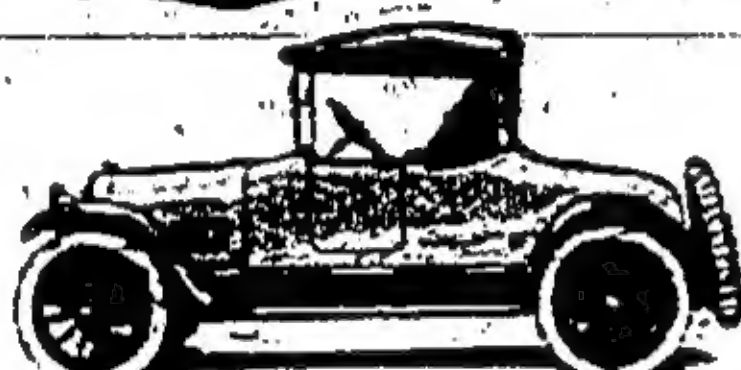
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### COMMERCIAL NEWS

**BOLSHEVIEK FINANCE.**  
Sir Frederick Milner, presiding over a meeting of the British Empire Union at the Criterion Theatre to discuss "Industrial Strife and Bolshevism," said he always thought that the German army had established a record of brutality and bestiality never known before, but they had been far exceeded by the horrors and terrors perpetrated by the Bolsheviks. There were some people in this country who wanted to set up the Soviet system here, and he looked upon those people as utterly contemptible and utterly unworthy to be citizens of great liberty-loving England. The uncomfortable thing was that these men were supplied with large funds to carry on Bolshevik propaganda in this country, and a very careful investigation should be made as to where these funds came from. If it were true that certain capitalists in this country were supplying money the sooner they were banded out and banded out the better. The people who were stirring up the industrial unrest were those who had done nothing during the war, had not suffered, and had had a fat time in England. He recognized that the working-men should have more money and shorter hours and a better opportunity for their children. With that there must be more production. It was a scandal that people should be receiving "out-of-work" pay at the rate of 2s. per week, while men who had lost an eye or a limb got 2s. 6d. and if that sort of thing went on it would drive ex-service men to despair. Colonel Alan Burgoyne, M.P., gave instances of the stagnation of industry in Russia at the present day under the nationalisation of factories in which the workmen did nothing, or only made things for themselves, and mentioned that the State in three months spent £43,000,000 in meeting the deficit of 500 nationalised establishments. The Bolsheviks were consumers, and they produced nothing. They held that brains were equal and at their service, and they had appointed a poetess 24 years of age to be one of chief commissaries of the Bolshevik navy. They had printed paper money to such an extent that there were in circulation £1,300 per head of the population, but the value was such in some parts men demanded payment in notes by weight, and if notes were dirty insisted on having three for one. There not more than 5,000,000 Bolsheviks out of a population of 190,000,000, and the discipline of the Red Army was such that they deserted in battalions if they were likely to meet the Whites. In one instance, 5,000 officers and men were shot for desertion. A Bolshevik force of 3,000 men came to a town of 150,000 inhabitants and divided 6,000 pounds of grain by taking one pound for each soldier and giving the other 3,000 pounds to the 150,000 people.

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Demand	3/6 7/16
0 d/s	3/6 9/16
10 d/s	3/6 11/16
1/1T	3/6 13/16
1/1T Shanghai	Nom.
1/1T Singapore	150
1/1T India	60
Demand India	Nom.
1/1T San Francisco	81
1/1T New York	203 1/4
1/1T Java	N.m.
1/1T Manila	5 25
1/1T France	5 25 1/2
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4 m/s. L/C	3/7 1/4
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1 m/s. Marks	Nom.
1 m/s. France	5 42 1/2
1 m/s. France	5 47 1/2
Demand Germany	—
1/1T New York	81 1/4
1/1T Bombay	Nom.
1/1T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Calcutta	—
Demand Manila	164 1/4
Demand Singapore	150
1/1T Haiphong	Nom.
1/1T Saigon	43 1/4
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Demand, Manila .....	16 1/4
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On Bangkok .....	43 1/4
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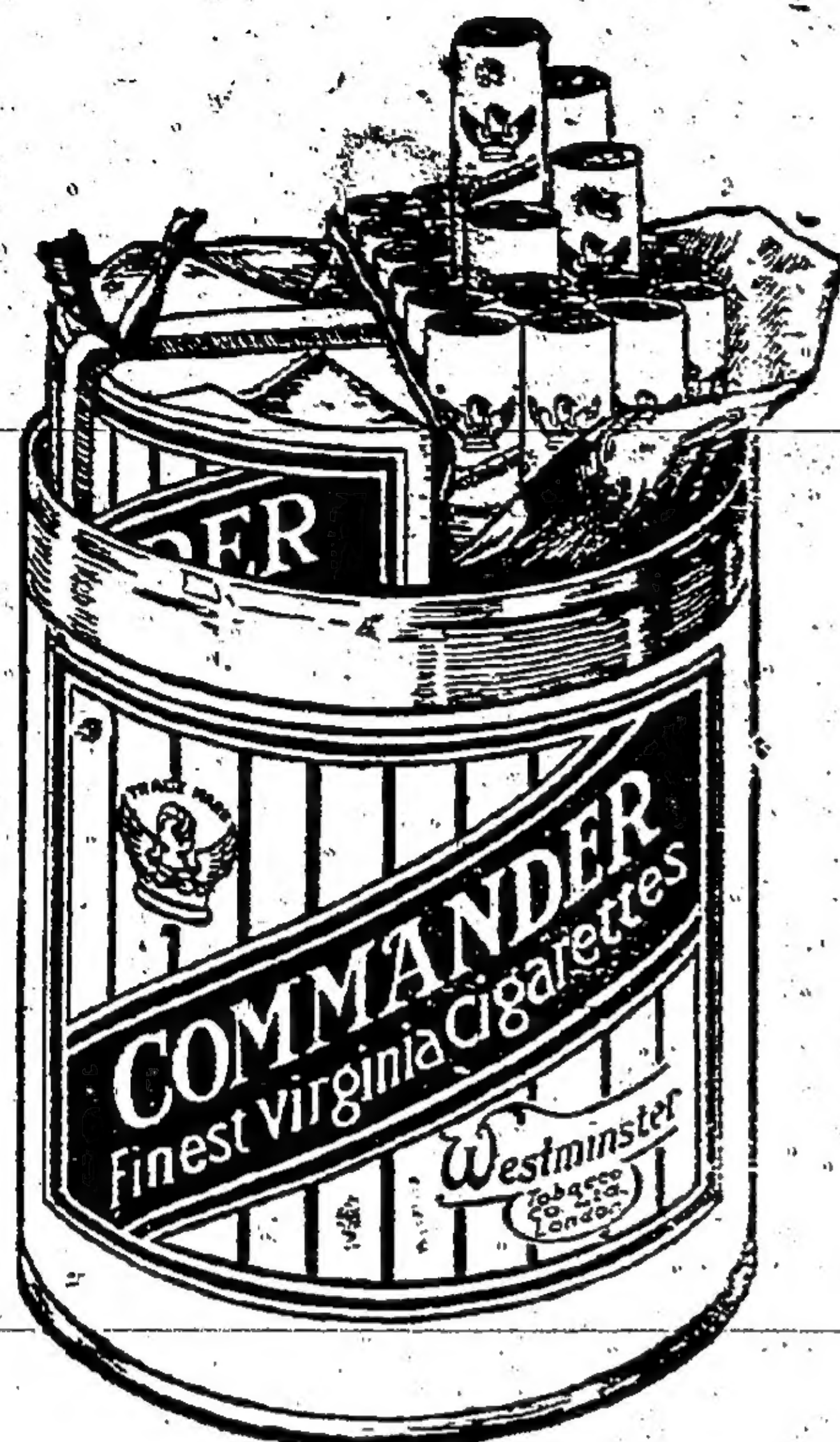
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1/8	2 1/2 d/s
1/16	2 1/2 d/s
1/32	2 1/2 d/s
1/64	2 1/2 d/s
1/128	2 1/2 d/s
1/256	2 1/2 d/s
1/512	2 1/2 d/s
1/1024	2 1/2 d/s
1/2048	2 1/2 d/s
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1/1048576	2 1/2 d/s
1/2097152	2 1/2 d/s
1/4194304	2 1/2 d/s
1/8388608	2 1/2 d/s
1/16777216	2 1/2 d/s
1/33554432	2 1/2 d/s
1/67108864	2 1/2 d/s
1/134217728	2 1/2 d/s
1/268435456	2 1/2 d/s
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1/137438953472	2 1/2 d/s
1/274877906944	2 1/2 d/s
1/549755813888	2 1/2 d/s
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1/4398046511104	2 1/2 d/s
1/8796093022208	2 1/2 d/s
1/17592186044416	2 1/2 d/s
1/35184372088832	2 1/2 d/s
1/70368744177664	2 1/2 d/s
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1/72057594037927936	2 1/2 d/s
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1/576460752303423488	2 1/2 d/s
1/1152921504606846976	2 1/2 d/s
1/2305843009213693952	2 1/2 d/s
1/4611686018427387904	2 1/2 d/s
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1/18446744073709551616	2 1/2 d/s
1/36893488147419103232	2 1/2 d/s
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1/4722366482869645213696	2 1/2 d/s
1/9444732965739290427392	2 1/2 d/s
1/18889465931478580854784	2 1/2 d/s
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1/75557863725914323419136	2 1/2 d/s
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## POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails are close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mail are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAILS.

Straits-Per TEIRESIAS, 5th July.  
Manila, U.S.A. & Canada-Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 5th July.  
Straits-Per BENI EDI, 6th July.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

## TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung-Per AMAKUSA MARU, 6th June, 9 a.m.

## MONDAY, 7th JULY.

Panama & Haiphong-Per KALIFONG, 7th July, 8 a.m.  
Japan via Nagasaki, Hongkong, Canada, United States, Central & South America-Per EUROPE VIA SUEZ-Per MISHIMA M., 11th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 8th JULY.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung-Per AMAKUSA MARU, 8th July, 9 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ-Per MISHIMA M., 11th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 9th JULY.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung-Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9th July, 9 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ-Per MISHIMA M., 11th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow-Per HAITAN, 8th July, 1.30 p.m.  
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta-Per KWAISANG, 8th July, 2 p.m.

## THURSDAY, 10th JULY.

Shanghai and North China-Per SUNNING, 10th July, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA CANADA-Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 10th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Is., Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA CANADA-Per CHICAGO, M., 10th July, Reg. 5 p.m. Letters 11th 8.30 a.m.

## FRIDAY, 11th JULY.

Shanghai and North China Japan via Kobe-Per INABA M., 11th July, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ-Per MISHIMA M., 11th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands-Per LOONG-SANG, 11th July, 2 p.m.  
Swatow, Weiheiwei, Chetoo and Tientsin-Per KUEICHOW, 11th June, 3 p.m.

## SATURDAY, 12th JULY.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ-Per MISHIMA M., 11th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow-Per HAITAN, 12th July, 2 p.m.  
Philippine Is.-Per TAMING, 12th July, 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China-Per KWAISANG, 12th July, 2 p.m.

## SUNDAY, 13th JULY.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, C. & S. America & EUROPE VIA CANADA-Per KATORI MARU, 13th July, 9 a.m.

## MONDAY, 14th JULY.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, San Francisco & South America-Per KIYO MARU, 14th July, 11 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 15th JULY.

Shanghai and North China-Per SINKIANG, 15th July, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow-Per QUINNEBAUG, 15th July, 11 a.m.

## SATURDAY, 19th JULY.

Japan via Nagasaki-Per AKI MARU, 19th July, 10 a.m.

## MONDAY, 21st JULY.

Shanghai N. China & Japan via Kobe-Per KAMO MARU, 21st July, 10 a.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 23rd JULY.

Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island-Per NIKKO MARU, 23rd July, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

## FRIDAY, 25th JULY.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ-Per SADO MARU, 25th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day: 249 inch. Rain since January 1st 23.7 inches against an average of 48.82 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-morrow: 249 inch. Rain since January 1st 23.7 inches against an average of 48.82 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day: 249 inch. Rain since January 1st 23.7 inches against an average of 48.82 inches.

## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

## OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks	
H.K. & S. Banks	\$712 1/4
Marine Insurances	
Quotations	n. \$437 1/4
North China	n. \$320
Unions	b. \$180
Yantries	n. \$25 1/2
Far Eastern	b. \$ 23
Fire Insurances	
China Fires	n. \$141
H. K. Fires	b. \$330
Shipping	
Douglases	b. \$ 96 1/2
Steamboats	b. \$ 23
Indes (Pref.)	n. \$ 32
Indes (Def.)	n. \$158
Shells	b. ex. div. 190-
Ferries	\$ 34
Refineries	
Sugars	b. \$159
Malabons	b. \$ 40
Mining	
Kailan	b. 52/6
Langkats	b. 1-32
Shanghai Loans	b. 1-32
Shai Explorations	b. 2
Raubs	n. 44/6
Tronohs	n. 52/6
Urals	b. 52/6
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	b. \$ 92 1/2
K. Docks	b. \$157 1/2
Shai Docks	b. \$138
N. Engineerings	b. \$ 27
Lands, Hotels & Buildings	
Centrals	n. \$112
H.K. Hotels	b. & sa. \$123
L. Invest	b. \$118
H. Phreys Est.	b. \$ 88
K'loon Lands	b. \$46
L. Reclamations	n. \$175
West Points	b. \$82
Cotton Mills	
Ewos	b. t. 305
Kung Yiks	n. t. 35
Lau Kung Mows	b. t. 200
Oriental	b. t. 100
Shai Cottons	b. t. 217 1/2
Yangtzeppoo	b. t. 15
Miscellaneous	
Cements	n. \$84
China Borneos	b. \$13
Do. Light	b. \$5 1/2 old b. 114 new
China Providents	b. & sa. \$ 74
Dairy Farms	n. 29
Electric H. K.	b. \$73
Electric Macao	b. \$34
Hongkong Ropes	b. \$31 1/2
Hk. Tramways	b. \$7.40
Peak Trams, old	b. \$7.40
Do. new	b. cts. 80
Steam Laundries	b. \$ 34
Steel Foundries	n. \$12
Water-boats	b. \$13 1/2
Watsons	b. \$5.35
Wm. Powell	b. \$12
Wisemans	b. \$29

Hongkong, July 5, 1919.

## WEATHER REPORT.

July 4d. 11h. 10m. - Warning to Hongkong, Coast Forts, &c. - Typhoid at 15° N. Lat. 116° E. moving W.N.W. at 13 to 15 m.p.h.

July 4d. 11h. 30m. - The return from Japan - Vladivostok - Weiwei and Indo-China are looking; those from the Philippines are incomplete. The typhoon has entered the coast near Amoy, and will probably hit or during the next 24 hours.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day: 2.49 inch. Rain since January 1st 23.7 inches against an average of 48.82 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.  
S.W. Strong wind.  
S.W. Moderate wind.  
S.W. Rainy.  
S.W. Rainy.  
S.W. Rainy.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.W. wind, strong to fresh.  
2. Formosa Channel. S.W. wind, strong to fresh.

3. South coast of China (b). The same as No. 1.  
4. South coast of China (b). The same as No. 1.  
C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.  
Hongkong Observatory, July 4, 1919.

## HOTELS.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.  
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.  
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF  
MRS. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

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PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN,  
TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,  
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## ASAHI BEER



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

**VICTORIA THEATRE**  
THURSDAY to SUNDAY  
"TWENTY-ONE"  
A ROMANTIC PICTURE WITH TWO  
CHARACTERS FILLED BY ONE  
A REMARKABLE MIX-UP.  
TO-DAY'S MATINEE  
2.15 & 5 p.m.  
FINAL EPISODE OF  
"HANDS UP"  
and  
A Delightful Long Programme  
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## THE CORONET

TO-DAY, at 2.30, 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.  
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

## "THE LAMB"

SUNDAY, July 6th, at 9.15 p.m.  
THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN

Popular Prices. Booking at Robinson's.

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## The Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd.

Operating:  
THE HONGKONG HOTEL - The leading hotel in the Far East.  
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL - The coming seaside resort of South China.  
THE HOTEL MANSIONS - (Office premises) The headquarters of the Overseas Travel, Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.  
The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and installed motor transportation, are specializing in tourist catering, motor, baggage, dunnage, picnic, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.  
Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Mansions, representative will call on communicating with.  
Telephone No. 453, Catering Department.  
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL  
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK  
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